

of anything—
mine,
one I may hear

eyes to make,
face divine—
cricket's chirr—
face of her."

and Woman.—A
that "He who
the flies will eat
serves, "He who
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persons of dif-
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that the man
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appreciates the
does not pretend

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ge Perfection
Sold for Cash or on
Monthly Payments
\$10 to \$20
Saved.

Freight paid out of the
Mistake
River
and
north of the
Tennessee
Line
equalized in-
land.

I Range
My superior location
freights and skilled
me to furnish a TOP
of \$10 to \$20. Send
name, with or without
check, TOLEDO, OHIO,
JANUS MAN.)

FITS

ve made this ter-
disease my life
and I believe I
olved the mystery
are. I am monthly
hundreds where
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ness had failed.
am so sure that
cure any and all
nomatter how
or who has failed,
will send a full
treatment of my
ful remedies to
sufferer. This free
ent alone cures
Why not try it
It will bring you
and happiness. Address
W. Green, 26 House
Little Creek, Mich.

Marionville for the
100 per cent profit
115 Lake St., Chicago

has been cured
send her re-
Green's Fruit

Freight
Fire on, \$7.00
inf. wheels \$4 to \$6
ones, \$2.00. Write for
Rear Wheels \$2.00.
BOOB, Cincinnati, O.

ers say that
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Wagon
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loose. Send
Quincy, Ill.

Book

scribers. It is
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man. There
is a valuable
Green's Fruit

mium to every
flower one year
address
Rochester, N. Y.

"GARDEN and FARM" Incorporated with Green's Fruit Grower, May 15th, 1902.



Twenty-fifth Year.—No. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Killed With Wrong Medicine.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Your letters received some days ago. I thank you so much for your kindness and encouragement. The first case of fever in my family began the 27th of January, 1903, with my second oldest boy. He had fever eight weeks and was a living skeleton. The day he got up my oldest boy was taken sick with the same fever and was ill three weeks. My husband was taken with the same fever and after five weeks illness got up and had a relapse; the same day my daughter was taken sick with the same trouble and both were ill seven weeks. How they did suffer; they were treated for malarial fever when it was typhoid. They took eighty grains of quinine and calomel a day and poor Sadie's arms were a terrible sight from the hypodermic injections; she was delirious most of the time for a week before her death. She was conscious a short time before she died, kissed me goodbye and said, "Mamma, I'm going to die, I cannot get well. How is papa?" I told her papa was better but he was already dead. My wife was a noble Christian girl and my husband was a good man, I hope they are both with God. During this time another child was attacked with the fever. The night my Sadie lay a corpse a baby girl was born to me and while I was still in bed the two boys who had been sick were again attacked, also my little girl three years old. When my baby was five days old I got up and went to my children who were calling for mamma and I was almost crazy. When baby was two weeks old a trained nurse and myself took the sick children to Mobile. The doctors here said it would kill them but I was willing to lose two if I could save two, and if I stayed here all would die. The doctor at Mobile said I had only one sick child, Ida, who had the fever eight weeks. He said all my children had had typhoid fever and were being killed with medicine, that medicine should be let alone, that nature should be given a chance, that I should feed the children. In two weeks I brought them home almost well, certainly not starved. Can I blame God for all my trouble? No, I blame the doctors and therefore I cannot believe it was for the best. I am discouraged but still have five children to live for. We have a nice home and land, a pecan orchard of 500 trees that are beginning to bear. I have two boys who are willing to work for me but they are young and have taken so much medicine they are not very strong. Frank is nearly eleven and in school; Albert is nearly thirteen and is trying to farm; he has fine tomato plants set out and a number of things planted. We have nice Japan plum trees, the fruit from which we sell when ripe. Doctors and medicine have taken almost all we have. My little girl Velda has been sick since Christmas, had fever eight weeks. The doctor examined our well water and thought the impure water was the cause of all our sickness.—Subscriber.

A sanitarium conveniently located at which people could rest after their vacations would doubtless be popular.—Chicago "News."

Green's Fruit Grower Represented at the Lewis & Clark Exposition.

Green's Fruit Grower is well represented at Portland, Oregon, at the Lewis & Clark Exposition which was opened this spring and will close in October. Our associate editor, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, has entire charge of the fruit exhibit in Horticultural Hall. Prof. Van Deman is well equipped for this work. He had charge of the fruit exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. There is no one in this country better informed in regard to the various varieties of fruits and the practical features pertaining to the different varieties and their conduct in numerous localities than Prof. Van Deman.

told them to come to us and we would do all we could to help them. In replying to letters, if we thought the writers were unsophisticated, we directed them to wait at the station until the Traveler's Aid there could send or bring them here, and we ourselves saw that they reached such locations as they chose in safety. Those whom we felt needed special protection we tried to keep with us here.

A handsome young girl from Kentucky, coming into St. Louis on a night train several hours late, had gone to the Terminal Hotel for the night. In the morning, while looking over the paper



Mrs. LeGrand Baldwin and Prof. H. E. Van Deman at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

The Traveler's Aid Society has a branch at Portland, Ore., in connection with this exhibition and is in charge of Mrs. Lola G. Baldwin, a niece of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower. The headquarters of this association is New York city. Its object is to protect young girls who are traveling, or who for any reason need help and advice. Too much cannot be said of the good work of this association. Young women traveling or entering cities in which they are strangers are liable to be imposed upon by vicious men and women. It should be widely announced that any young woman away from home needing help or advice can secure it by addressing the Traveler's Association either at 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, or at the various branches in other cities.

In order to indicate the work of this society we quote the following extracts from a letter from the matron of headquarters in St. Louis: 4,000 letters were received and answered here, the majority of writers asking to be directed to safe lodgings; many of them asking help in securing employment. My books show that I assisted over 500 women in securing respectable employment, while many others were kept from going to dangerous places. We discouraged those who wrote us about working their way through the Fair, but if, after knowing the facts as to the difficulty of securing work, they still felt like risking it, we

in the public parlors, she was approached by a fine-looking man of about forty years, who enquired if she were Miss —, of —, Ky. (He had obtained her name and address from the register.) Upon her reply that she was, he introduced himself as a friend of some of her friends, from whom he had heard of her. After a few minutes conversation he invited her to drive with him to see the sights of the city, etc., and volunteered to locate her with a nice lady (?) during her stay in the city. Because of the Traveler's Aid warning she was wise enough to decline his services, much to his displeasure. A lady who overheard a part of their conversation told her a few minutes later that he was a rascal and that she was well rid of him. She came to headquarters, saying she felt that she had been saved by being posted, for had she not read the warning she would probably have gone with him, "he seemed so nice."

Remorse is the regret of those who have been found out. The oftener Cupid hits the mark the more Mrs. he makes.

It is just as well not to borrow more than you need. Flattery sometimes acts like too many lumps of sugar in a cup of coffee.

The man who tries to kill two birds with one stone is lucky if he doesn't lose the stone.

Only a Boy. PRIZE POEM.

This clipping from "Journal and Messenger," was sent to Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. W. H. Milhovan on our prize offer. Professor Van Deman considers this one of the three best entitled to a prize.

I am only a boy, with a heart light and free;
I am brimming with mischief and frolic and glee.
I dance with delight, and I whistle and sing,
And you think such a boy never cares for a thing.

But boys have their troubles, though jolly they seem;
Their thoughts can go further than most people deem.
Their hearts are as open to sorrow as joy,
And each has his feelings, though only a boy.

Now off when I've worked hard at piling the wood,
Have done all my errands, and tried to be good,
I think I might then have a rest or a play;
But how shall I manage? Can any one say?

If I start for a stroll, it is "Keep off the street."
If I go to the house, it is "Mercy! what feet!"
If I take a seat, 'tis "Here! give me that chair!"
If I lounge by the window, 'tis "Don't loiter there!"

If I ask a few questions, 'tis "Don't bother me!"
Or else, "Such a torment I never did see!"
I am scolded or cuffed if I make the least noise,
Till I think in the wide world there's no place for boys.

At school they are shocked if I want a good play;
At home or at school, I am so in the way;
And it's hard, for I don't see that boys are to blame,
And most any boy, too, will say just the same.

Of course a boy can't know as much as a man,
But we try to do right just as hard as we can.
Have patience, dear people, though oft we annoy,
For the best man on earth once was "Only a boy."

Fruit For Summer Diet.

That fruit is meant to form a large part of our diet in summer is beyond all doubt a fact. Every inducement is offered us by nature to partake of it says Frances E. Fryatt. Color, perfume, form, flavor, invite us like so many enchantments. Fruit juices quench thirst in the most wholesome manner, and at the same time delight the palate. They do more than this; they keep the blood pure and cool, neutralizing injurious acidity and aiding digestion. The practice of commencing a meal with fruit is a good one, as fruit juice stimulates the stomach and cleanses the mouth and throat, causing a freer flow of the digestive fluids.

Eat More Fruit for Health.—If people ate more fruit they would take less medicine and have much better health. There is an old saying that fruit is gold in the morning and lead at night. As a matter of fact it may be gold at both times, but then it should be eaten on an empty stomach and not as a desert, when the appetite is satisfied and digestion is already sufficiently taxed.

At any rate, when Might attempts to make Right, the job never seems thoroughly artistic.—Puck.

He—Indeed, she has a face that would turn any man's head.
She—What way?

The Peach.

When the blossoms drop their petals and
the peaches come to view,
And develop in the sunshine, drinking
heaven's wine and dew.
Then they need the cultivator every day
from morn till night.
You may count me for the battle in the
thickest of the fight.
For my mind is so enchanted by the soul-
entrancing view
That I linger in the orchard, where there's
always work to do:
Working, spraying, pruning, thinning—
work that always must be done—
Keeps me busy from the rising to the set-
ting of the sun.

Yes, I love the grand old orchard, with its
branches bending low
With the nectar-laden peaches when the
red begins to show.
The saliva comes unbidden if I think
about it much.
And in my imagination I can feel their mel-
low touch.
O, the luscious, juicy peaches! I can taste
them in my dream.
Sprinkled heavily with sugar in a dish of
yellow cream.
And the ecstasy of pleasure at the thoughts
of such a dish.
Fills my soul with anxious longing till I
satisfy my wish.

—William Brickley.

Water for Live Stock.

Any one familiar with the amount of
water that cows and horses consume dur-
ing the night, will see the importance of
keeping a supply on hand. The writer,
when farming, had an automatic ar-
rangement, made so the water could be
supplied during the night. My tank held
about fifty gallons, and every morning I
found it empty. It is well said that an
animal well watered is half fed, and
the reason is clear. Corn and hay were
my principal feed, both composed of car-
bohydrates or starchy matter, both very
insoluble compounds. When they enter
the stomach, the natural juices met
there render them soluble, and they must
be dissolved before they can be absorbed
for the making of blood. As fast as the
carbohydrates are rendered soluble in
water, the latter must be present to keep
them moving, so as to reach the circula-
tion as chyme and chyle.

If the two latter compounds are not
dissolved by water, the food passes
through the intestines and does not nour-
ish the animal, as the grain is often seen
in the dung, offering food for the swine.
To enable the food to find its way to
the arterial system, it must be in a very
dilute form, and water is the only agent
known for the purpose. When water is
kept by the stock, they will soon learn
to dip the hay in it before chewing, as
I have often observed. Among the cheap
carbohydrates of a desperate nature to
be had that I have found of great value,
is a cheap molasses to fatten hogs,
mixed with their slop; the sweet taste
induces them to drink freely.—A. P.
Sharp, in "Country Gentleman."

Poverty and Crime.—"In a community
protected by laws of demand and sup-
ply, and protected from open violence,
the persons who become rich are, gener-
ally speaking, industrious, resolute,
proud, covetous, prompt, methodical, sen-
sible, unimaginative, insensitive and ig-
norant. The persons who remain poor
are the entirely foolish, the entirely wise,
the reckless, the humble, the thoughtful,
the sensitive, the well-informed, the im-
provident, the irregularly and impulsively
wicked, the clumsy knave, open thief
and the entirely merciful, just and god-
ly persons."

Some people are therefore poor because
they are good. Even when the poverty
is caused by moral weakness and vice
—what causes it? Science answers
almost categorically: "Environment."
Hence it may be said that poverty is the
result of individual and social causes
and that the individual causes are main-
ly the result of social causes.

All evidence worth considering goes
to prove that poverty and crime are
both results of forced idleness or low
paid labor. As a rule men who are
steadily employed at some productive
work and who get in return for their
labor what they consider to be a fair
share of the product of their efforts are
temperate and moral. If all men could
feel sure of steady work at fair pay there
would be practically no need for police-
men or temperance societies. If the
preachers would study theology less and
political economy more, and then go into
their pulpits and preach practical Chris-
tianity for everyday use, they would be
doing a far greater work than they are
now.

House Maid Wanted.—The Editor of
Green's Fruit Grower desires to secure
the services of an intelligent and com-
petent house-maid to do general house-
work, cooking, etc. He is willing to pay
extraordinary wages. He would hire
two girls, sisters if possible, one to do
the cooking and the other miscellaneous
work about the house. Please write
stating full particulars, age, experience,
etc. Address, Green's Fruit Grower,
Rochester, N. Y.



Fall Planting for the Bush Fruits.—I
have practised fall setting for over twenty-
five years. My worst failures have
invariably been from spring setting. My
reason for fall setting the much earlier
start in the spring is one can usually
fit the ground better, and one is surer
of fresh stock that has not been kept
in cellars or heeled in through winter.
There is a marked difference between
fall and spring setting of the blackrasp-
berry. The fall set will be nearly a
month ahead, and the first crop with
me is nearly double. A neighbor pro-
duced ninety bushels one year from fall
setting from one acre of ground. I have
never known spring setting to yield half
of that amount. I usually set in No-
vember, or after the frost has killed the
leaves. Red raspberries and blackberries
do equally as well, provided they have
branch roots to prevent the frost lifting
them out of the ground. I cut off all the
canes from the roots and cover the hills
well, and, if possible, put a forkful of
manure on the hill, and remove it in
the spring. Should any plants fall, they
can be set in the spring. I have learned
from watching for several years that we
are liable to have a dry spell about the
time one is ready to set out plants, and
many fail to grow, whereas the fall set
will begin to grow and get the roots well
established so the plants will stand a dry
spell without loss. Currants and goose-
berries are better set in the fall. They
bud very early, often before the ground
can be fitted. I have set them in the
fall, and had them bear the following
year.—Onondaga County, New York, Cor-
respondence "Rural New Yorker."

Lime Water.—Lay a lump of quick-
lime as big as the two fists in a granite-
ware pitcher of cold water, stir with a
wooden spoon, and let it stand six hours.
Strain the liquid through a double thick-
ness of cheesecloth without disturbing
the sediment of lime. Put in bottles,
and cork tight. Before using, pour off
half an inch from the top if it has stood
any length of time. Lime water is good
to rinse bottles, pitchers and pans which
have held milk; to soften hard water, to
sweeten drains, and to bleach out the
marks left when stronger alkalis have
failed to entirely remove grease spots.
From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful in
a glass of milk will make it acceptable
to delicate stomachs, and especially for
those troubled with acidity, lime water
is liked as a mouth wash. That equal
parts of sweet oil and lime water make
the very best household remedy for
scalds and burns is not likely to be for-
gotten after one trial.—Good House-
keeping.

Orchard Cultivation.—So much has
said during the past few months regard-
ing orchard cultivation and the possibi-
lity of substituting a grass mulch for
hard work, that repeated references to
the matter may be excused. One of the
most complete experiments on this sub-
ject was carried out by Professor Em-
erson of Nebraska. In summing up the
results, Professor Emerson does not hesi-
tate to assert that the best all-round
methods of culture for young orchards
is through tillage in early summer, fol-
lowed by a cover crop in the fall. He
points out that a mulch of straw may
keep the soil moist in the summer and
may be advantageous in the winter by
keeping the roots from freezing, but the
winter injury will nearly always be
increased by the fact that the trees grow
much later in the fall and do not ripen
up their wood so well. Mulches also in-
duce trees to form a shallow root sys-
tem, and this makes them more liable
to damage by drought in subsequent
years.—"Country Gentleman. Note.—
Never cultivate later than August.

**Women should love the birds God made,
The robin and the linnet,
And not their womanhood degrade
To wear them on a bonnet.**

—George E. Herrick.

These facts are worth knowing: "It is
not what people eat, but what they di-
gest, that makes them strong. It is not
what they gain, but what they save,
that makes them rich. It is not what
they read, but what they remember,
that makes them learned. It is not what
they profess, but what they practice,
that makes them good." It is not what
they appear to be, but what they really
are, that fits them properly for life's mis-
sion and destiny.

**Stockholders in a fire insurance com-
pany have money to burn.**

BEES ARE FRUIT GROWERS FRIENDS.

Green's Fruit Grower has ever stood
up as a staunch friend of the bees. It
has often set forth the danger of spray-
ing fruit trees when they were in blossom
thus causing the destruction of my-
riads of honey bees. Fruit growers have
learned to appreciate the good work that
bees are doing for them in pollenizing
the flowers. It is possible for one bee
to pollenize several hundred fruit bloss-
oms in a day, thus a swarm of bees
might cover a large surface. Bees often
go a long distance for the nectar which
they gather from flowers of various fruit
trees and plants and yet they prefer feed-
ing grounds nearer home, and will choose
those if they can be found. Therefore it
is profitable for the orchardist to have
a few swarms of bees on his own place.
Fruit growers should be warned
against making hasty charges against
bees when they see them sucking the
juices from damaged grapes or peaches.
I have seen birds peck into grapes and
peaches, thus exposing the juices which
the bees delight to feed upon, but I
have not known the bees to puncture the
fruit and do not think they can do so.

A piece of unslaked lime put in the
cellar will keep the butter and milk
sweet.

A few drops of ammonia in the water
when boiling clothes will make them
clear and white.

If you heat your knife you can cut
hot bread smoothly as cold, and hot
cake can be cut with a knife dipped in
cold water.

When steaming potatoes, put a cloth
over them before putting the lid on.
They will take less time to cook and be
more mealy than when done in the ordi-
nary way.

In boiling or steaming puddings, never
allow the water to stop bubbling for more
than a moment. Have ready boiling
water to pour immediately into the kettle
when the water begins to boil down.—
Michigan "Advocate."

An infallible evidence of good times is
found in the fact that the country paint-
ers are all busy and have jobs enough
ahead to keep them going the remainder
of the summer, says Le Roy News. One
painter said that more farm buildings
are being painted this summer than he
had ever known before.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

In the maintaining of the state roads
so little experience has been had on the
part of the highway commissioners and
the people in general that it is usually
thought that when a road is once built
that it will maintain itself. The real
life of a stone road is dependent upon
the care which it receives during the first
six months after it is finished, and the
perpetual attention which it receives af-
ter that. It is asserted that the
best way to maintain a road is
as soon as it is turned
over by the state to the town, to engage
a man to take charge of a five-mile sec-
tion at an agreed price per year and put
him in charge of the road, providing him
with surface material, which is stored
at regular intervals on each side of the
road for resurfacing. This man goes
every day with his rake, his shovel, his
hoe and his wheelbarrow the entire
distance of the road, rain or shine. He
removes the loose stones, he keeps the
shoulders low at the side of the road so
that the water passes freely over them
to the ditch, he keeps the sluices opened,
he fills the depressions, fills the ruts and
repairs each spot as fast as the surface
dressing wears off or blows away. It is
this constant attention which keeps the
road always in good order and at the
least expense to the community.

I secured one idea from an article in
Green's Fruit Grower that is worth
more to me than the paper has or will
ever cost me.—A. E. Rittenhouse, State
Road, Del.

District Visitor.—I've just had a letter
from my son, Reggie, saying he has won
a scholarship. I can't tell you how de-
lighted I am. I—

Rustic Party.—I can understand yer
feelings, mum. I felt just the same
when our pig won a medal at the agri-
cultural show.

Many a man who never beat a street
car company out of a nickel wouldn't
hesitate to rob a bank.



"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Joe Cone.

Es one bez no aim in life he'd better
not shute.

Fortune tellin' is a misfortune tew
ev'rybuddy 'cept the tellers.

Instid uv givin' him his due some peo-
ple give the devil themselves.

A bird in the hand is wuth two any-
where else ef it's the right bird.

Most men like the scent uv danger
unless it should hap'n tew be uv the pole-
cat order.

A dorg is more apt tew bury a bone
uv contention than is his marster.

The very ol' scratch gits intew a 'en
sometimes, an' it's hard work tew git it
out.

Yew will notice that the rich man's
dorg is jest ez apt tew hev fleas ez the
poor man's.

It's no use fur a fisherman tew spit
on the bait ef he hap'n's tur chew ter-
backer.

Marriage itself ain't no failure; it's
alus the pussons thet git tangled up in it.

Ev'ry bird ain't a cat bird, but yew'll
find thet ev'ry cat is a bird cat.

It's all right tew make hay while the
sun shines, but yew wanter make some-
thin' else while it rains.

The 'arly bird gits the worm pervidin'
the small boy didn't git it the night be-
fore tew go fishin' with.

It is a fact that the Lord don't help
them who help themselves tew somebod-
dy's else water melons.

Good company is not so hard tew find
becuz ef yew can't dew any better yew
kin allus hev yewr own.

It's a great thing tew be able tew
travel. It's a much greater thing tew
afford tew be able tew travel.

Jest becuz a man is a vegetarian is
no sign thet he is willin' tew be called
a cabbage head.

Be keerful while yew are watchin'
yewr neighbor's garden thet weeds don't
growin yewr own.

The country mother shouldn't forget
thet a boy kin git his hair jest ez wet at
weddin' eout onions ez by goin' in swim-
min'.

It's al right tew hev, ez people say,
"a bee in yewr bunnit" pervidin' his
stinger hez be'n pulled eout.

Many a man says he's be'n workin'
like a dorg, an' we all know haow a dorg
works—his hardest job bein' tryin' tew
ketch fleas.

Ef people could on'y see the things they
orter see ez well ez they kin see the
things they hedn't orter see they
wouldn't be any need uv anybuddy wear-
in' specs.

When a young pusson with city clothes
on comes up tew yew an' asks yew ef a
tew tined pitchfork is meant tew dig
pertaters with yew kin make up yewr
mind thet said pusson wuz brought up on
a farm.

A little bit of patience
Often makes the sunshine come;
And a little bit of love
Makes a very happy home;
And a little bit of hope
Makes a rainy day look gay,
And a little bit of charity
Makes glad a weary day.

A Western Investment.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Investments do not always turn out well. No man is sure that he is making a good bargain. My sister was left a widow and since she needed money she came to me, stating that her husband had years ago traded some valuable property for one hundred and sixty acres of land in a Western state (I will not name the state for fear of offending some of the good people of that state.) Her husband had not seen this Western land, and he had given property valued at several thousands of dollars for this Western farm.

My sister desired to raise money on her western farm, and while I knew nothing of it I believed what she told me and loaned her four hundred dollars on the property; the bargain was that when the land was sold all over this amount was to be handed to my widowed sister. I paid taxes on this western property for several years, or at least until I was tired of paying the taxes, and then I wrote people living in the locality of the western farm, asking them if it was possible to make a sale of the property. These people did not seem to be able to make a sale, therefore I determined to go West myself, and see the land and if possible sell it.

The trip was an expensive one, since I had about two thousand miles to travel. At last I arrived at the nearest station and hired a man who knew the locality of the land to drive me to the spot. I found a strip of land exceedingly rich and fertile, along the valley of a river near the property I owned (one hundred and sixty acres), which was located on bluff land and was composed of the queerest little hills I have ever seen. These little hills looked like exaggerated ant hills, one succeeding another. Although the hills were small they were abrupt enough to make it impossible to plow or otherwise cultivate the land.

Aside from the hills, the land was covered with stone, which would have rendered the land difficult of cultivation even if it had been level. Aside from the hills and the stone the land was apparently fertile, at least enough for grass growing, and it was not infested with under growth and brush. It was suitable for pasturage, but good for nothing else.

Just before I arrived at my land, I saw a forlorn looking woman, with six children, seated in front of a wretched shanty. The moment this woman saw me she inquired if I was looking for land. "If you want to buy land," she said, "I will sell you mine at almost any price, as we are anxious to leave this country." Unfortunately I was not endeavoring to buy land, so I told her I was anxious to sell what little I owned. I found that my hilly land bordered some rich low land owned by a wealthy farmer, and this farmer was willing to buy my hilly land for pasturage and he would pay me three hundred and fifty dollars for my one hundred and sixty acres. I accepted this sum gladly, knowing it to be the only offer I would ever get. You can imagine that my profits were not large on this investment, since I advanced four hundred dollars, and lost the interest on this money for several years, had paid taxes for several years, and had paid traveling expenses to and from this distant state. Surely the man who will make a deal for land that he has never seen is not wise. I lost several hundred dollars on the deal, and my sister lost several thousand dollars.

The characteristic of heroism is its persistency. All men have wandering impulses, fits and starts of generosity. But when you have resolved to be great, abide by yourself, and do not weakly try to reconcile yourself with the world. The heroic cannot be the common, nor the common heroic. Yet we have the weakness to expect the sympathy of people in those actions, whose excellence is that they outrun sympathy and appeal to a tardy justice!—Emerson.

It has been well remarked, It is not said that after keeping God's commandments, but in keeping them there is great reward. God has linked these two things together, and no man can separate them—obedience and peace.—Robertson.

Compassion will do more than passion. The kindly warmth of the sun made the traveler take off his cloak, while the cutting wind could not tear it off, but made him bind it closer about him; so love does more than wrath.—Spurgeon.

"A good book is like a happy face. It bears acquaintance. The more you study it the better you like it. It is an inspiration when present and a pleasant memory when away."

A Terrible Temptation.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Mortals are continually tempted. They are not all tempted alike. We are taught to pray that we may not be led into temptation, yet it seems a part of the divine plan that mortals should be tempted. There seems to be no other way by which men and women can be made strong and self-reliant except by meeting temptations and by resisting them, therefore we must ever expect in this world to see people falling under temptations, or resisting temptations and thereby become stronger.

Many people are tempted to drink to excess. They seem to be crazy for alcoholic stimulant. The sight or smell of intoxicants drives them to desperation. These people are in a sense demented. They are not in a normal condition of body or mind. "Hide my clothes, mother, where I cannot find them. I am going to stop this drinking and this is the only way. If I cannot find my clothes, I cannot get out into the streets and get to drinking and I am determined to stop drinking." How many times the poor drunken father made this request that his clothes be hidden so that he could not find them since he desired to reform from drinking and had not the ability to do so. His loved wife and children were compelled to give him whiskey at home after his clothes were put away, otherwise he would have gone into spasms. After a few weeks or months his clothes were given him, as he could not be confined in the house year in and year out. Then the poor wretch would wander away to a saloon and go back to his old ways of hard drinking. This man was a good kind-hearted husband and father, but it was almost impossible for him to reform.

Other people are tempted to dishonesty. It would not be safe to trust them with money. When I was a young man a great exhibition was given in the city of Rochester. Many clerks from the local banks were selected to sell tickets in large quantities at numerous points in connection with the exhibition, and I was among the number selected for that purpose. It did not occur to me why these bank clerks were selected for that purpose but it is evident that they were selected from the fact that they were in the habit of handling money, and were trusted with money every hour in the day for years, and would not be tempted to take any of it wrongfully. I had the opportunity to defraud the exhibition company in the sale of these tickets but such a thought did not enter my mind.

There are other people who are tempted to be lazy and indolent. They are never ready to undertake an enterprise. They are constantly putting the work off until to-morrow and to-morrow. There are others who are tempted to overwork and who find it impossible to govern their mental or physical strain as they should. Others are tempted to wander about the world aimlessly. They are never found at home and have no desire to make home attractive. They are wanderers on the face of the earth and amount to nothing.

There are others who have a vicious desire to destroy life. We should be thankful that there are comparatively few of this class. There are some men and women who take delight in killing or maiming others of their own race. I cannot name but a small number of the many temptations that come to men and women. We should resist these temptations with all the will-power that we can command. If we are tempted to be disorderly in the management of our daily work, offices, farms or houses, we should struggle with this weakness and aim to overcome it and to become orderly. Whatever our temptation is, we can only become strong by learning our particular weakness and struggling against it.

"I'm not so particular about speed, but I must have a gentle horse," repeated Mr. Green. My wife wants to drive, you see. Will you warrant this horse to be safe?"

"Certainly," said the dealer, reassuringly. "He's a regular lady's horse."

"You are sure he's not afraid of anything?" asked Mr. Green, anxiously, and for the tenth time.

The dealer assumed an air of reflection. "Well, there is one thing that he has always appeared to be afraid of ever since I got him," he admitted, conscientiously. "It seems as if he's scared to death for fear some one might say 'Whoa!' and he not hear it."—Troy Press.

"Why," said he, "does a woman enjoy going to the matinee and crying about sorrows that do not concern her?" I don't know," said she. "Why does a man enjoy going to a ball game and getting indignant at an umpire whose decisions do not affect him in the least?"—Washington "Star."

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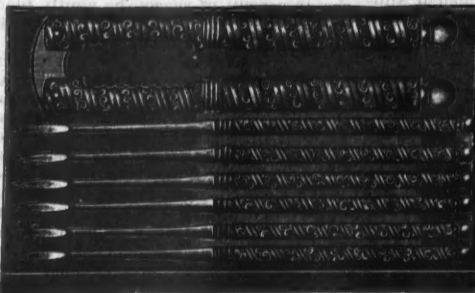
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Hennery Notes.

Ever think of the work one hen will do? A hen will raise at least one lot of chickens every year but suppose she raises ten. If half of these ten are pullets they will reproduce at least one lot of chickens the next year. In addition, the young roosters may be sold. And remember that a hen will lay at least a hundred eggs every year that may be sold. There ought to be money in the chicken business and yet how many have failed at it?

Snuffles or running at the nose is found in all flocks, especially at this time of year and is only the effects of a bad cold, but if not given attention may develop into roup. The nostrils will be encrusted with it, causing a snuffling sound. If caused by exposure remove the cause by keeping the fowls warm and wash the nostrils with castile soap and water. Pour into the nostrils a few drops of sweet oil. Feed soft food and usually they will come out all right.

Much of the poultry we see in the market is poor and scrawny. It is well known among stock growers that a fat animal will produce meat of finer flavor and better in all ways than will a poor one. This is perhaps more noticeable in poultry than in any other animal. The quality is also affected by the manner of fattening and by the kind of feed used. The breed, of course, has much to do with this point, but the quality of any breed can be improved by a judicious mode of fattening. As a rule the hen raisers of Kansas, which furnish most of the Denver supply, feed not at all and merely give the fowls the run of the ranch.

Crate-feeding chickens is a simple business that can be conducted successfully by any poultryman, farmer or packing house in the United States. It is the most positive money-making branch of the poultry business. The chickens are placed in the crates at an age when loss by disease is practically unknown. They are fed an economical and properly balanced ration. They are not permitted to exercise—each chicken has just sufficient room in the crate to stand up and sit down. As a natural result the food consumed is used in the formation of the highest quality of edible flesh and is not required to repair muscular tissue. Such high quality flesh was never before known in our country, but for some reason it will be a good many years before our Colorado people are ready to take up the crate proposition seriously.

Two principal causes may be assigned why some hens lay eggs with soft shells. Internal weakness is generally caused by too rapid production, or something may be wrong with the feeding, by reason of which the bird gets an insufficient supply of lime for shell formation. Of course a third reason is to be found in accidents or sudden fright. A hen will often be made to lay a soft shelled egg by falling from a perch, or by being chased about by a dog. With regard to hens which regularly and systematically lay soft shelled eggs, we shall generally find that they belong to the very prolific varieties, for it is rarely that a hen belonging to the Asiatic breeds suffers from this complaint or habit. It is easy to understand how a bird that lays eggs day after day exhausts the supply of lime in her blood, or goes on producing eggs so rapidly that there is no time for the proper deposition of lime in the oviput.

Forcing Molt.

We have a letter from a valued correspondent who asks us to tell her how to force molting. We are not in favor of forced molting at all. We believe that nature will provide for it when the time comes. This thing of starving poultry for a long time and then feeding them highly nutritious food that they may be made to grow a new crop of feathers is all nonsense. By withholding feed at certain seasons of the year poultry will lose their feathers and then by heavy feeding they will grow a new crop, but why do this when ordinary treatment will bring about the same result in due season?

Molting is something that comes annually in the lifetime of every fowl and

requires a great deal of strength, and when the work of three months is crowded into one-half that time there is a loss of energy that will be very hard to be regained. By an early molt the fowls may begin to lay eggs in the fall which means eggs all winter.—*Iowa Homestead.*

Handling Hen Manure.

On the farm where poultry is made something of a specialty, and where most of the grain raised is fed to them, it becomes a matter of practical importance to make the most of the manure product. A hen is said to produce twelve pounds of dry manure in a year, the value of which, according to chemical composition, is about eight cents.

Droppings of fowls are more highly concentrated than that of the other domestic animals, and is much richer in nitrogen, owing to the fact that the uric acid is combined with it. For these reasons it is particularly liable to waste unless handled properly, and, fortunately, the method of handling it which is attended with least loss, is also the method which requires the least labor.

The usual practice of cleaning off the droppings boards, and storing the droppings in barrels, is wasteful from the fact that when so put together it heats quickly and gives off its nitrogen, the element which gives it its peculiar value as a fertilizer. Some have advocated pulverizing it, and mixing with chemicals, drilling it on crops with a grain drill, while others again recommend to compost it with ashes, etc., and dropping it on the hill when planting corn, or some similar crop.

These methods, from beginning to end, require an unnecessary amount of work, besides being attended with a waste of the material in storing to get a quantity of it together for use.

As with other manures, the best practice is to get it out on the field as quickly as possible, and especially does this rule hold with poultry manure, on account of its easily soluble and volatile nature.

I have discarded the droppings board, and will never cease to be thankful at having gotten rid of it. A board is placed across the hen house floor, separating the space beneath the perches from the other portion of the room. By adding to the droppings occasionally some of the soiled litter, and scattering over all, once or twice a week, a few handfuls of land plaster, the presence of the excrement in the house gives no offense, either to sight or smell, being cleaned out, as it is, about once a month during the whole year.

Fools His Setting Hens.

Timothy Varney, who lives three miles east of Le Sueur, Minn., and keeps about two hundred hens, has been greatly troubled as have most people who keep hens, by the persistent desire manifested by the fowls to set in season and out, on eggs, stones or doorknobs or anything else that comes handy; but he has got hold of a plan now which he has quietly tried this season with perfect success, and which he warrants will cure the worst Light Brahma cluck that ever vexed the heart of man of all desire to sit, and all in less than three hours.

The cure consists of a cheap watch, with a loud and clear tick to it, inclosed in a case that is white and shaped like an egg. When a hen manifests a desire to set out of season he gently places this bogus egg under her sheltering breast and the egg does the rest. It ticks cheerfully away, and soon the hen begins to show signs of uneasiness and stirs the noisy egg around with her bill, thinking, perhaps, that it is already time for it to hatch, and there is a chicken in it wanting to get out. She grows more and more nervous as the noise keeps up and soon jumps off the nest and runs around a while to cool off, but returns again to her self-imposed duty. It gets worse and worse with her, and she wiggles about and cackles, ruffles her feathers and looks wild, until at last with a frenzied squawk, she abandons the nest for good and all. That incubator fever is broken up completely. Mr. Varney finds use for half a dozen of these noisy eggs and claims that they pay for their cost over and over during the year by keeping the hens at the business of laying and not permitting them to waste the golden hours in useless incubating.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

PLANT EVERGREENS.

If you own a piece of country property that is destined to become suburban, the cheapest way to increase its value is to plant evergreens, says Garden Magazine. Only the shrewdest real estate men know this. The reason why Garden City, Long Island, does not build upon the north side is simply that no one had foresight enough twenty years ago to plant evergreens in the windswept prairie.

The Span of Life.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Walter Scott Haskell.

The sun is setting in the west,
The night is speeding on;
A moment, and the day is done,
'Tis past, forever gone.

So other days will come and go
'Till life at last grows old;
And in the grave the form is laid,
The grave so still and cold.
But other lives are coming, too,
Like days unnumbered roll,
Though lived but once in mortal life,
Eternal in the soul.

From the base of God's pyramid to the
lunatic,
The soul in its flight is all alone.

The weight of the cross—a heaven-made
shield;
Man's personal loss, his gain in life's field.
The weight of the cross—the road to the
goal;
Man's personal loss, the gain of his soul.

When President Roosevelt alighted at Red Hill, Va., the other day, whither he went to see his wife's new cottage, he noticed that an elderly woman was about to board the train, and, with his usual courtesy, he rushed forward to assist her. That done, he grasped her hand and gave it an "exclusive shake." This was going too far, and the woman, snatching her hand away and eyeing him wrathfully, exclaimed: "Young man, I don't know who you are, and I don't care a cent; but I must say you are the freshest somebody I've seen in these parts." The president tells this as a good joke on himself.—*Utica Press.*

Perspiration vs. Inspiration.—A witty Mormon remarks that when Joseph F. Smith arises to speak to his people, he works himself up into a wild passion in an attempt to appear forceful and inspired, and he actually mistakes perspiration for inspiration.



30 FLOWERING BULBS FOR 10c

Together with our Catalogue and a complete treatise on the culture of Hardy Bulbs. All by mail, 10c. These 30 Bulbs, 10 kinds, 3 of each, different colors, will make 10 beautiful little pots of flowers for winter, or 10 clumps of early spring flowers for your garden. Pot or plant them now. Our Illustrated Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies and all Hardy or Holland Bulbs, and new winter-flowering plants free to all who apply.

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POULTRY FOOD
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MANN'S Latest Model BONE CUTTER.

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This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, bility in markets of the world.

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The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, which judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows:

Cockerels, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$3.00 each; Trios, \$7.50. Eggs in season, \$3.00 for 13.

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88 FOR 10¢
 Different colors, will make winter, or 10 clumps of Tulips, Narcissus, and Bulbs, and save now apply.
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 Instructions for raising, Rochester, N. Y.

9.50
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 Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



A Minstrel of the Reeds.

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They are singing "Kneedeep, Kneedeep," to-night in the marsh below, Down by the banks where the rank bulrushes and calamus grow.

Night after night the toad I know shuffles from under the verandah and comes floppety flop to the bald spot on the lawn near which I sit. That there should be any antagonism between us never seems to occur to him. "Hulloa, Toadie," I say, and then there is silence between us. He squats so immovably silent I feel convinced that in this hour of odoriferous mink, of flitting bats, and of far-faint stars, inexplicable memories born of previous existences pursue him even as they do us. For in the matter of previous states of being he has, to use a common phrase, come through a lot.

Existence began on that eventful day when his mother, seeking a secluded spot, deposited her eggs in long tangled strings among the water plants of the pond. These eggs were enveloped in a coating of albumen which as it absorbed water separated each central black spot from its fellows. A very sort time sufficed to vitalize these into a species of black grub. My friend toad having reached this point broke through his jelly-like environment and equipped with little more than a head and tail found that in achieving independence he had flung himself into a veritable sea of troubles. Oh, but life was a strenuous thing in those days. Dangers encompassed him round about.

Except that he was smaller and blacker, he bore a close resemblance to his cousins the frogs. Though chiefly head and tail, he was furnished, as his existence was to be for a time purely aquatic, with a breathing apparatus much on the same plan as a fish's gills. This, however, took the form of little tufts, like whiskers, on each side of his head. Scarcely had these attained their full growth before they began to disappear, being drawn inward. Over the spot where they had been grew a plate similar to those which protect the gills of a fish.

There was always something happening to this toad. He never could foretell with confidence what he would look like on the morrow. At the back of his head came two perplexing bumps which eventually lengthened into legs. For these at first they had no particular use as his tail still sufficed to propel him through the water. It was only with the appearance of another pair of legs that he concluded to dispense with his tail. Extravagant people thought he cast it off. Far from it. Economy is one of his virtues. He simply absorbed it.—Georgina Fraser Newhall.

The night has a thousand eyes
 And the day but one;
 Yet the light of the bright world dies
 With the dying sun.
 The mind has a thousand eyes,
 And the heart but one;
 Yet the light of a whole life dies
 When love is done.
 —Bourdillon

"Gather the rosebuds while ye may,
 Old time is still a-flying;
 And this same flower that smiles to-day
 To-morrow will be dying."

He who hopes for the best seldom expects it.

Game in New York.

Of the game which these men spent their lives in hunting, the Virginia deer is the only survivor. The moose and the beaver, once common, suddenly disappeared in 1860, and the wapiti, whose horns are now and then dug up, was exterminated at a still earlier date. The effort to restock the region with elk has turned out to be a doubtful experiment. There was a long list of carnivorous animals which Foster and "Drid" hunted and trapped, beginning with the puma or American panther and including lynx, wildcat, gray and red foxes, timber wolf, black bear, otter, skunk, wolverine, mink, two species of weasels, martin, fisher, or black cat, and raccoon. Of these, both species of weasels are still common, the skunk is increasing in numbers, its skin furnishing many of the furs worn (under other names, of course;) the mink is trapped extensively; the otter is becoming scarce; the martin is confined practically to the wilder parts of the mountains, while the fisher, or black cat, is to be found in the dense forests to the southeast of Fourth lake. Black bears are increasing in numbers; the lynx is still comparatively abundant in the North Woods, and a wild cat is killed occasionally. From 1871 to within a few years the state paid a bounty of \$30 on wolves, and to-day one rarely hears of a wolf, although he may still exist. It seems probable that the puma, now very rare, can still be found in the wilder portions of the Adirondacks. There are more than two families of beaver living naturally in the region. There are perhaps three more groups that have been imported in an attempt to restock the country. The third group was turned loose this spring from the state hatchery at Old Forge, where seven were kept in captivity.

Poor Rich Men.—Pity the poor multimillionaire! Nothing he can do seems to please! When he shuts his grounds he is called selfish, and when he opens them he is said to patronize; when he does not give he is declared to be stingy, and when he gives he is roared at as a dispenser of "tainted money" who is seeking to buy a good repute; when he marries a daughter to title he is un-American, and when he takes a factory girl for a wife he is denounced as a weak sentimentalist whose riches have affected his head; when he eschews public life he is neglecting his public duties, and when he stands for office he is a corrupter of our politics. Nothing he does satisfies; whatever it is, it should be something else. And yet we are told on excellent authority that the American people are free of envy of the possessors of wealth and judge these unfortunate persons as fairly as other men are judged.—New York Globe.

Bins Overflowing.—From all parts of the United States come enthusiastic reports of the bounty with which lavish nature replies to the overtures of the husbandman. Field, orchard, pasture, and garden are rippling, blooming, and laughing with fruitfulness.—Washington "Post."

If there is any one a spinster really hates it is a woman who has had three husbands.

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NATURE STUDIES

Birds and Beasts Hear Sounds We Can't Detect.—Most people suppose a mole to be dumb, but it is not. A mole can give a sound so shrill that it hasn't any effect on the human ear at all, and another sound so low and soft that no human being can hear it. Yet a weasel can hear both these sounds as plainly as you can the report of a gun, and a sound registering machine, the phonograph, will show them both, with scores of other sounds you are deaf to. The usual note of the mole is a low purr, which it uses a good deal while at work underground, and it can also shout at the top of its voice, if hurt or alarmed; but though it shouted and purred in your ear you wouldn't hear it. The sound register, however, with its delicate pencil that marks the volume of sound on a paper, gives the quality of both sounds.

A weasel, too, which is one of the mole's enemies, can hear these sounds through a couple of inches of earth, and often catches the mole when he throws up his hillocks of earth. The common field mouse, too, has a purr that is altogether beyond you, though you can hear him squeak plainly enough if he is hurt. A death's-head moth, too, can squeak, but that is done by rubbing his wings together, and is not a voice at all. But the champion of all creatures for good hearing, and one that can hear a sound that is over a hundred degrees beyond our own limit is the common thrush, and you may often amuse yourself by watching him at it. He can hear a lobjworm moving under-ground, locate him by the noise and haul him out.

Our people need to learn more about the usefulness of the birds. It is safe to consider every bird, large or small, a policeman working without pay, defending our trees, shrubs and vines, and our fields of grain from the devastation of various insect pests. These insects destroy annually in this country property of the value of \$785,000,000. These insects are increasing rapidly, while many birds are decreasing in numbers. If the average citizen thoroughly appreciated the economic value of birds he would do more to protect them from their enemies.

The enemies of birds are: First, women; second, boys; third, wild animals, such as skunks, weasels, etc.; fourth, domestic cats.

Many species of birds have become almost extinct owing to their slaughter for the decoration of women's hats and bonnets. Mischievous boys destroy thousands of birds' nests, not always maliciously, but through ignorance of the damage they are doing.

One day of each year should be celebrated as Bird day in every city and village. How great would be the protection thus provided for birds at once; it would educate the people on this important subject.

Not only are birds helpful in an economic sense as insect destroyers, but they are attractive in field, woodland and garden, in plumage and song. One of the objects of Bird day should be to call attention to the winsomeness of bird life, and to instruct in regard to the numerous species.

Indians.—Bishop Whipple said the following about the people whose defender he became: "Hospitality is sacred with the Indians. Their wigwams are open, and they have an unwritten law that any one has a right to sleep in them. Permission is never asked, but when a stranger enters it is accepted as a matter of course, often nothing being said on either side. The Indian's standard of excellence is amiability of disposition. Indians are not profane, and it is well known that they do not use the senseless oaths common among profane white people. Travelers usually form their ideas of Indian character by the vagabonds of the border village or railway stations, who have lost manhood by contact with the worst elements of our own race. It would be as just for a foreigner to describe the character and habits of the American people from what he had seen in the slums of New York."

Sparrows.—"The tearing down of the ivy from the walls of the Presbyterian church in making repairs has caused great havoc among the English sparrows," says the Columbus "Advocate." "Their nests literally filled the space and as the mass of vines rolled down the back it looked like one big continuous nest. The hatching of young sparrows

is very unusual and curious. The mother bird only hatches the first pair of young and then continues to lay in the nest and the young birds hatch out their brothers and sisters of the brood. The process goes on all summer and each nest crowds out a pair every day or two to make room for the newly-hatched. The nests are bag-like and have only room "or one bird to enter."

The red and the gray squirrels have been busy collecting nuts for several weeks past, and many are the piles of shellbarks and butternuts hidden away in hollow trees, old woodchuck burrows, and under prostrate logs in the woods. But these creatures are not nearly so dependent on their winter stores as the chipmunk is, for red and gray squirrels are abroad more or less all winter, while the little hackee sticks to his den from fall until spring.

The woodchuck works on a different plan. He stuffs himself all spring, summer and autumn, and becomes so fat that he needs no food at all in the winter. So he digs a long, deep burrow, which usually winds about among rocks and tree roots, and near the end of it he makes a snug nest of leaves or grass. Then he plugs the entrance with soil and leaves, to keep out cold air, and goes to sleep, to awaken in February or March, with a thin body and a ravenous appetite.

Swordfishing.—Some years ago the New London sloop yacht Redhot, while cruising off Martha's Vineyard for swordfish, was struck by a wounded fish and so badly injured that she sank. The fish had pierced her bottom with his sword, and in his blind attack had butted his head so hard against her timbers that they were started. Actually not one of the fifty or sixty vessels that cruise for swordfish has a record of complete immunity. One craft was struck and rammed by swordfish twenty times in one cruise. Luckily none of the attacks was delivered under such circumstances that the fish succeeded in piercing her hull entirely, but the vessel was injured so badly that she needed a thorough overhauling after she made port.

Fishing With Spades.—Along the banks of the Fajardo river, in Porto Rico, there is a queer fishery. It is carried on not with hooks and lines, but with spades. The natives go out with this unnautical implement in the dry season and follow the trail along the stream till they hit on the burrows of the crabs that dwell on the river banks. Then they dig down and gather them, throwing them into bags, just as if they were potatoes.

The cuteness—sagacity, some observers call it—of grizzly bears is shown in hundreds of different ways. The bear lore that is always retailed about a camp fire of hunters and trappers in the mountains is filled with stories and observations of this sense, which seems to belong to grizzly bears alone among the great family of bruits. All hunters have had experiences in which they have been led many miles from camp, across mountains, over wide areas of boulders, and through rocky canons by some smart old grizzly that seemed to have a human mind in teasing the hunter along and at the same time adroitly keeping out of range of rifle when there was an opportunity for the pursuer to shoot.

The bear that knows it is hunted and sees a chance to escape will do so every time. It will climb hastily into spots most inaccessible to a man, and when it has surveyed the field from behind a titanic boulder or in a dense chaparral, where the hunter cannot shoot, it will decide upon a course of escape. If there is a she bear in the band and her cubs are along, she will drive the little fellows on ahead a few feet and defend them in the rear. When Bruin knows there is a chance for a bullet from a hunter's gun to come that way he will hasten as fast as possible, not stopping to rest until some protection is afforded from bullets by rocks or timber. Many she bears, in their anxiety to save their cubs, have been seen to pick them up in their forepaws and trudge clumsily along.—Outing.

The immortal soul must give itself to something that is immortal. And the only immortal things are these: "Now abideth faith, hope, love, but the greatest of these is love."—Henry Drummond.

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Under the auspices of the Cincinnati Evening Post Five Test Cases Were Selected and Treated Publicly by Dr. Irvine K. Mott, Free of Charge.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, well and favorably known in that city as a learned physician—graduate of the Cincinnati Pulte Medical College, and of the London, (Eng.) Hospital, has discovered a remedy to successfully treat Bright's Disease, Diabetes and other kidney troubles, either in their first, intermediate or last stages. Dr. Mott says: "My method arrests the disease, even though it has destroyed most of the kidneys, and preserves intact that portion not yet destroyed. The medicines I use neutralize the poisons that form a toxin that destroy the cells in the tubes in the kidneys."



The Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, Ohio, hearing of Dr. Mott's success, asked if he would be willing to give a public test to demonstrate his faith in his treatment, and prove its merits by treating five persons suffering from Bright's Disease and Diabetes, free of charge, the Post to select the cases. Dr. Mott accepted the conditions, and twelve persons were selected. After a most critical chemical analysis and microscopic examination had been made, five out of the twelve were decided upon. These cases were placed under Dr. Mott's care and reports published each week in the Post. In three months all were discharged by Dr. Mott as cured. The persons treated regained their normal weight, strength and appetite and were able to resume their usual work. Anyone desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies by sending to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured, as treatment can be administered effectively by mail.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble whatever, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment, will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 319 Mitchell Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

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AUNT HANNAH'S REPLIES.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I am engaged to be married to a young man and am very much interested in him. He has recently asked me to loan him money. What am I to think of this?—Ruth.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: If I were engaged to be married and my intended husband should attempt to borrow money of me I would make up my mind that the end of my love affair had arrived. In other words I would conclude that the young man was a fraud. I might make a mistake but nevertheless I would act on this supposition. Any man who will try to borrow money from the woman whom he expects to make his wife is a poor apology for a man. You have the right to be suspicious of the young man to whom you are engaged who attempts to borrow money of you. It looks as though he is either a fool or a knave. There are many women who have been imposed upon in this way by men. Often these men, after they have succeeded in borrowing money from the women to whom they are engaged, will break off the engagement and never pay the debt. I would ask the young man to give me time to consider the proposition, or better still decline positively and let him take it as he will. It is far better to break off a marriage engagement than to form a lifelong alliance with a scamp.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I have been corresponding with a young man recommended by my friend. I have never seen this man. He has asked me to marry him. My friend says he is a good upright Christian. Is it proper for me to receive letters from him? He has secured my respect. My parents are opposed to my marrying him.—Sally.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: You would be very unwise to become engaged to a person whom you have not seen. You could not judge well of a person whom you know simply by corresponding. A fiend incarnate might write attractive letters but he could not conceal his ugly face nor his harsh voice, nor the tell-tale stories that his eyes might express of treachery. No, marriage is too serious to be entered into in any such a way as you intimate. Few people realize how much we learn of an individual by sitting down in his presence and watching the expression of his lips, his eyes, his face, by his dress, manner and every movement. We learn much of an individual by once meeting him. We learn more of him every time we meet him until finally, after years of acquaintance, we say we know this man, but even then we may be mistaken in our estimation of his character. Your parents are wise in advising you as they do, and in opposing your engagement to a man whom you have never seen.

Dear Aunt Hannah: My daughter is fond of a young man aged 20. Her age is 19. The man has good health and is intelligent and is a good workman in his brother's store, but he is poor, having only a salary. My husband and my eldest son do not like this young man because he is poor. I like him and desire the marriage. My husband has sent my daughter to France to be gone several months hoping she may forget this young man. Please advise me.—Anxious Mother.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: It is natural that you should sympathize with the young man whose greatest fault is that he is poor. Time settles many questions and will probably settle this one. If your daughter's affection for the young man continues unabating, and the young man's affection continues, the prospect is that ultimately they will be married. My advice is that you be patient and by mild persuasion influence the objectionable members of your family. If all poor but worthy young men are to be deprived of wives, surely the world will soon come to a crisis, for there are many poor but worthy young men. Many people think that it is well for a young man to be poor, often better for him to be poor than to be born wealthy. My opinion is that it is no misfortune to inherit a small sum of money.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I notice that some men seem to please the girls very much while others do not attract them at all. Please tell me what it is in these attractive men that pleases the girls?—Jacob.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: Girls vary so in their likes and dislikes, it is not easy to specify what they like. A New York City girl had an honest lover but she left him for the bigamist, Frederick Carlton, who concedes that he has married four or five women and abandoned them. This girl told her honest lover that he was not attentive enough, and did not spend money freely as he should, and that she had found in the bigamist Carlton a man who knew how to treat a

young lady, and how to make himself interesting and agreeable, and he was willing to spend his money freely upon her, but she did not at that time know that Carlton was a fraud. This teaches that it is easy for a young girl to make a mistake in neglecting the attentions of a plain, honest man and in accepting those of a more polished, talkative and liberal handed man who could not possibly make her so good a husband. Many young girls are giddy and frivolous, particularly at about the age of 18 to 21. There are few girls who really have good sense until they arrive at the age of 25 years. Young and frivolous girls are often attracted to young men who are gay, lively and equally as frivolous as are the girls. If they marry such frivolous young men they usually regret it in after years. The girl who is simply attracted to a man because he spends money freely is making a mistake. She should be attracted by the character of the young man more than by his superficial attributes.

A Japanese Soldier's Letter.

My dearest (he wrote) I especially ask you strictly to observe the following rules, which I herewith send you:

1. Never accept presents in money or kind from any one; to do so will be to bring shame on your husband.
2. Keep all my letters from the front, and do not hand them about for everybody to see.
3. Think that our parting at Shimabashi was a last farewell as though you had accompanied my body to the temple; and that presently you will receive the news of my having traveled over the plains of battle and entered paradise.
4. Do not expect to see me back; think that I have gone to meet an honorable death.
5. When news comes of my death repress your sorrow.
6. After my death live on the pension you will receive from the government and carry on the worship of my ancestors.
7. Remember that you are a soldier's wife, and behave accordingly.
8. Do not fail to visit the families of those who die in battle, and to condole with them.
9. Be respectful to your parents and the aged; treat your inferiors kindly, and keep your own spirit pure and noble.
10. Be careful never to disgrace the honorable name I have given you at the cost of my life.

Soon after the soldier was killed in battle.

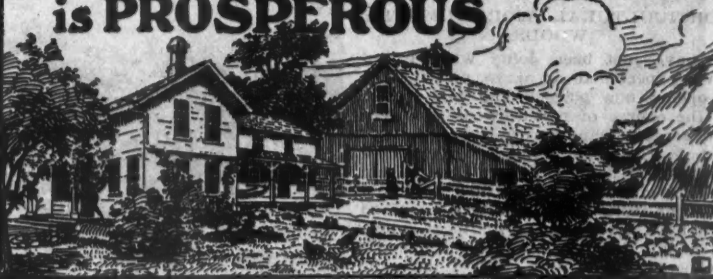
Talked Too Much.

"I have seen some funny things on my trips with President Roosevelt," said a secret service man to a Washington "Star" reporter, "but one of the funniest was on the last Western trip. The president was scheduled to stop five minutes at a Western town. The railroad authorities had been told the stop must not be extended more than five minutes under any circumstances, and to go ahead when that time was up. The programme was for the mayor of the town to jump aboard and briefly present the president to the throng of people who would congregate in the rear of the president's special car. The president would then make a talk of three or four minutes. It all went off according to programme in the first part. The mayor climbed aboard and got the president to the back platform. 'My fellow citizens, neighbors and friends,' began the mayor, 'this is a proud day for us. We have here the President of the United States, who is loved by every man, woman and child in the land. I shall not tell you much about him, though, as you know him. Further, you don't want to hear me, anyway. You want to hear him, and I shall in a minute give way to our illustrious guest.' But the mayor forgot about the time and was still spouting away when the signal was given and the train started off. We had to lift him off the train. Well, we could hear the people roasting him as the train pulled away, and we never knew what happened to him."

The practice of irrigation is very ancient, water having been stored and distributed in this way in Egypt as early as 2000 B. C. Persia, India, Ceylon, China, as well as Peru and Mexico, also had irrigation works ages ago. Even in Arizona remains of ancient irrigation works can be found, which suggest that that section of the desert may have been compelled by men to "blossom as the rose" many hundreds of years ago.

Mamma—"Of course you said, 'Oh, this is so sudden!' when Tom finally proposed." Daughter—"No; I fully intended to, but I was so excited I forgot and exclaimed, 'At last!'"—Chicago "Daily News."

The SOUTHWESTERN FARMER is PROSPEROUS



He is growing 50 bushels of corn to the acre on land that cost him \$10. His wheat yields 30 bushels and his oats 90 bushels to the acre. Do you wonder that so many men are going to the Southwest from Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and other states each year?

Wouldn't you rather have a 1000 acres in the Southwest than a 100 acres in Illinois, if the land is just as good?

Wouldn't you rather have a whole section in the Southwest, without a mortgage, than 80 acres in Iowa with a heavy mortgage?

Wouldn't you rather own a farm in the Southwest than pay the cost of one each year for rent in Ohio?

Wouldn't you rather see your boys own a big farm in the Southwest, than to have them stay on your small farm in Indiana?

If you would like to know more about the Southwest, send for a free copy of our illustrated book. Also tell us what you would want if you moved to the Southwest. We will help you find the very place. The Frisco lines traverse the most fertile sections of the Great Southwest, and while we have no land of our own to sell, we can place you in touch with perfectly reliable men who have.

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Ten quart curbs, weight 30 lbs., 3.95

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MARVIN SMITH CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

VAN-DEMAN PAPERS

HORTICULTURAL WORK IN THE WOODS.

I have just been doing what I had never expected to do again, and that is, to open a new place in the wild woods. In the course of my work as president and general manager of the American Nut & Fruit Company I have three places, in as many states, to oversee, and at each one we are clearing land and planting fruits and other crops. Good men have been selected for local superintendents, but there is much that needs my personal attention, and I like the work. I was early taught to clear land and plant crops in the rich virgin soil on the old farm in Ohio, and later in Northern Michigan, but that was when I was young.

One of our places is in Southern Florida, as has already been mentioned in what I have written before. There we have little other natural growth than pine trees and palmetto. As the land was in an absolute state of nature when we began to improve it, it has been interesting to see the change from this condition to a state of high culture. The palmetto was first dug and burned in heaps, the ashes being rich in potash. The trees were bored a few inches above the ground and blasted with dynamite, to shatter them and prepare the way for fire. After a few days of drying the splinters will readily burn, the wood being full of pitch and resin, and soon after firing there will be a passage for air through the base of the trees and they burn and fall as if cut down with an ax. Then they were logged up and burnt to get rid of them; for the timber is so plenty there that only a few of the best trees were saved for making lumber. It seems a shame to be thus wasteful, but the time is coming when this will not be done.

After the natural growth is destroyed then the rock must be dug out and removed; for the whole southern part of Dade county is underlaid with coral rock, and in most places it comes to the surface. As it is soft and porous it is easily worked. It is used for making fences, and they are very rustic. This rock also makes good roads when crushed, and the county owns two big steam rollers for use on the public roads. They also crush rock on private roads free of cost. We therefore laid rock, as it was hauled from the land, where I planned for several interior roads to run through the orchards and to the residence. We now have about a mile of these roads, 16 feet wide and almost as smooth as asphalt, and as much more to make.

The land was first plowed and cross-plowed with a "bull-tongue" plow; then enriched with a commercial fertilizer, largely composed of potash and phosphorus, with some nitrogen. This was preparatory to seeding to velvet beans, and the crop was grown for the purpose of enriching the soil with nitrogen extracted by it from the air. Soil bacteria from the United States Department of Agriculture was used to inoculate a part of the soil, but it had no apparent effect, owing to the fact that there were wild peas naturally growing there that were, evidently, already inhabited by the bacteria.

All this preparatory to planting fruits; principally the pomelo, orange, mango and pineapple. This has been started, together with a nursery for propagating tropical trees and plants. It is intensely interesting to grow the many delicious fruits and ornamentals that succeed there. The orange, pomelo and other citrus trees have such glossy, dark green foliage; and the mango trees, with their round heads and long, chestnut shaped leaves are handsome in the extreme, especially when the young, wine colored growth is out. It reminds one of the purple autumn foliage of the northern regions.

On our big plantation in the rich delta region of Louisiana, where we are growing pecans, there are 900 acres of cleared land, but there are over 1,200 acres more that are covered with heavy timber and with a dense undergrowth of bamboo, or fishing pole cane. A part of this wild land will be left in forest, but the rest will be cleared and put in pecan trees, along with the 900 acres. It will be farmed in cotton, corn and other crops, and the work of getting it in order has been begun. There is a through line of railroad running across the place and the Mississippi river is not far away, which makes transportation easy and quick. It is my purpose to try trucking to some extent, and a good, sober, industrious man who understands that business is now being sought. A good man will be given a good place. There is a saw mill handy and every facility for making cold frames from cheap lumber, in which lettuce and all such things

as are often grown that way in winter can be easily raised in that mild climate. The soil is very rich and without a stone or even a pebble to bother a gardener. It was made from the silt that came down the great river, mixed with the humus that has been ages in accumulating. It is of unknown depth and almost inexhaustible fertility. The possibilities of vegetable growing are great, and in a few sections it is being pushed, but cotton and sugar cane seems to be about the only crops that are grown in that region. At present we are doing the same way, having in 500 acres of cotton this year and 300 acres of corn and cow peas.

I planted ten barrels of pecans in nursery and have them growing, preparatory to the big orchard that has been started. A lot of wild pecan trees, some of them very large, have been cut back and sprouts are growing, in which buds will be set and new tops grown of the choicest varieties known.

At our place in Central New York the conditions are very different from those at the other two. It is situated between two mountain ridges and beside a lovely little lake. There is only a small clearing, and this I had made last year, on the slope at the foot of one of these ridges and in the deep, wild woods. As I sit writing in the cozy house, which I planned and helped to build last fall, I can look eastward over the sparkling water, and westward up the mountain side, that is covered with the most luxuriant growth of forest trees and wild-wood plants. The trees are sugar maple, beech, birch, hemlock and other kinds that flourish in a cool climate and in the deep, rich mold of a slope that is sheltered from the afternoon sun. The forest floor is strewn with flowers that are native to this region. The hepaticas are gone now, but they are followed by trilliums of two species, red and white; four kinds of violets; jack-in-the-pulpit and many others. Maidenhair ferns grow in masses and several plume-like kinds spread their delicate fronds in the cool shade of the canopy above. There are wild birds in abundance. A peewee has built her house above the kitchen door. The robins are nesting and singing in the trees near by. Red-breasted gross-beaks, thrushes, orioles and other songsters wake us in the morning and enliven the woods with their warbling all day long. A grouse drums on a log not far up the mountainside. We go to sleep with a chorus of little frogs on the margin of the lake making their shrill melody, while now and then the bullfrogs and owls chime in their deep bass. It is weird but not unpleasant music. The voices of nature are always charming to one who is really in love with her.

The land is rich, but full of flat stones of all imaginable sizes. The stumps of the forest trees recently cut down are being blasted and the roots dug and plowed out in preparing the soil for planting, which, with the removal of the stones, makes work that is far from easy. But it is a satisfaction to see a wild and profitless tract put into a high state of cultivation. I've planted all the fruits and vegetables this spring that we had room for. I set a strawberry patch in one of the richest spots imaginable, where the soil was black with woods mold. There is not a wicked weed of cultivation to bother, and the wild growth of the woods is all suppressed. I never before had the experience of setting plants with a fire to warm my back; but this I did this year. A burning log heap was so near where I made the strawberry patch that I could feel its warmth, and it was comfortable in the cool springtime. We set a lot of blackberry plants in the edge of the woods, where the soil is deep and loose, and mulched them with decaying brush and forest leaves. I know they will grow luxuriantly and bear as large and delicious berries as can be found anywhere. Indeed, in this wild, woodsy place, separated by some distance from other and older places, where no civilized enemies of fruits now exist, we ex-

pect to grow some things as well as our grandfathers did when the country was new; with the additional advantage of modern varieties and ideas to help us.

We are grading and making roads and walks about the house and barn, and, taking advantage of the native trees and flowers that nature has planted, to ornament the place. Other shrubs and trees are being introduced for the purpose of ornamentation, but not many; for the wild or native things are truly beautiful.

We have a spring some 800 feet from the house and barn and 50 feet higher; and the water was piped down, a modern bathroom made, and hot and cold water all over the house, and also water at the barn. It is clear, cold, soft and the supply is abundant. This is one of the conveniences and comforts that many might have who are neglecting their opportunities.

H. E. Vandeman.

Strikes a Costly Luxury.

Available figures go to show that in the twenty years between 1880 and 1900 there were 22,793 strikes, which cost the country in wages, expense and direct loss of trade, nearly \$400,000,000, says New York Tribune. In the same time there were a little over one thousand lockouts, costing nearly \$100,000,000. These three items of loss by no means represent its full extent. It would be a fair computation to estimate an equal sum lost directly and indirectly by the general public because of the strikes. They would exhibit a total of \$1,000,000,000 for the twenty years, and would undoubtedly be within, instead of beyond, the mark. Strikes and wars are about the costliest experiences which modern society can go through, and they are alike in this, that so far no remedy has been found for either the one or the other.

Vouched for Him.

It is only a few years since Woonsocket missed for good the familiar face of "Alf" Church, for a long time deputy sheriff and chief of police, a man who was straightforward and blunt in all his dealings.

One day a grocer went to "Alf" for information about a certain "Joe" White, who had applied for credit and a book at his store, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Good mornin' Mr. Church."
"Mornin'."
"Do you know Joe White?"
"Yes."
"What kind of a feller is he?"
"Putty fair."
"Is he honest?"
"Honest? I should say so. Been arrested twice for stealing and acquitted both times."—Boston Herald.

Ate Toothpicks.—"I sat beside the younger of the noblemen. He glittered with gold embroidery and great diamonds, but, nevertheless, I pitied him sincerely, for he was strange to our table manners, and some of his errors were both ludicrous and painful.

"Toward the dinner's end a servant extended to the young man a plate of toothpicks. He waved the plate away, saying in a low and bitter voice:

"No, thank you. I have already eaten two of the accursed things, and I want no more."—Buffalo Enquirer.

A Scalp Rug.—A rug which took seventy-seven lives in the making is owned by an Iowa Indian living near Stroud O. T. It is 150 years old, and consists of seventy-seven scalps from the heads of as many beings. The rug, which are barely five feet square, is of many hues, for the scalps are red, gray, black, brown, white and auburn.—Kansas City Journal.

Every time a man makes love to his wife he makes a profitable investment.

But the only way to find out what a woman really thinks of you is to marry her.

We often fall by searching far and wide For what lies close at hand.

—Aldrich.

I slept, and dreamed that life was beauty. I woke, and found that life was duty.

—Ellen Hooper.

Ask thy lone soul what laws are plain to thee— Thee and no other! Stand or fall by them! That is the part for thee.

—Browning.

Live I, so live I.
To my Lord heartily.
To my prince faithfully.
To my neighbor honestly.
Die I, so die I.

—Longfellow.

There's beauty all around our paths, If but our watchful eyes Can trace it midst familiar things, And 'neath its lowly guise.

—Mrs. Homans.

New Marriage Methods.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—In the May number of your publication I find an invitation for readers to give suggestions as to a good method by which young men and women may become acquainted with each other with marriage in view. For several years one of my cherished dreams has been the organization of a National Society for the improvement of the race and the promotion of scientific marriages, with auxiliary societies in every state and county. The work of the National Society should be along three lines, the improvement of the individual morally, intellectually and physically. The society should co-operate with churches and schools along the first two lines, although it should establish its own independent lecture courses. But the third line or topic, the development of the physical faculties, should be carried on something as is done in Switzerland. This would be by having county athletic societies, with annual county meets at a centrally located place, where prizes should be offered for the all round healthiest young man and the all round healthiest young woman in the county. Prizes should also be offered to the local athletic society in the county having the largest membership—to the one that could make the best showing of physical training of its members, etc. At these meets there could also be racing and various contests of strength and skill to add interest.

On these occasions the healthiest young men of the county would become acquainted with the healthiest young women, and cupid would take care of the rest. In case a county Athletic Society in Oklahoma, or some border state, should find itself composed of two-thirds more young men than young women, while in Massachusetts there is a Society composed of two-thirds more young women, than young men, what more simple than that through the National Society the young men of Oklahoma should seek correspondence and acquaintance with the young women of Massachusetts?

The constitution of these athletic societies should not admit to membership any but healthy young people of either sex, of good moral character and a certain standard of intellectual development. Thus the healthiest and brightest young men would be brought in contact with the healthiest and brightest young women, and should not the resulting marriages improve the race by giving offspring a splendid inheritance of health and intelligence? The National State and County Societies for the improvement of the race should be managed by a board of directors of middle-aged people of standing and prominence in their own communities. These boards should have charge of the annual county meets to which the local societies composed of young men or women should be invited to come and take part in the contests. Thus the whole community would be interested in promoting sensible marriages on scientific principles, and young people would not be left to the hap-hazard methods now in vogue, of marrying to be separated in the divorce court.—E. K. M.



A FLORIDA ORCHARD NEAR COAST LINE RAILROAD.

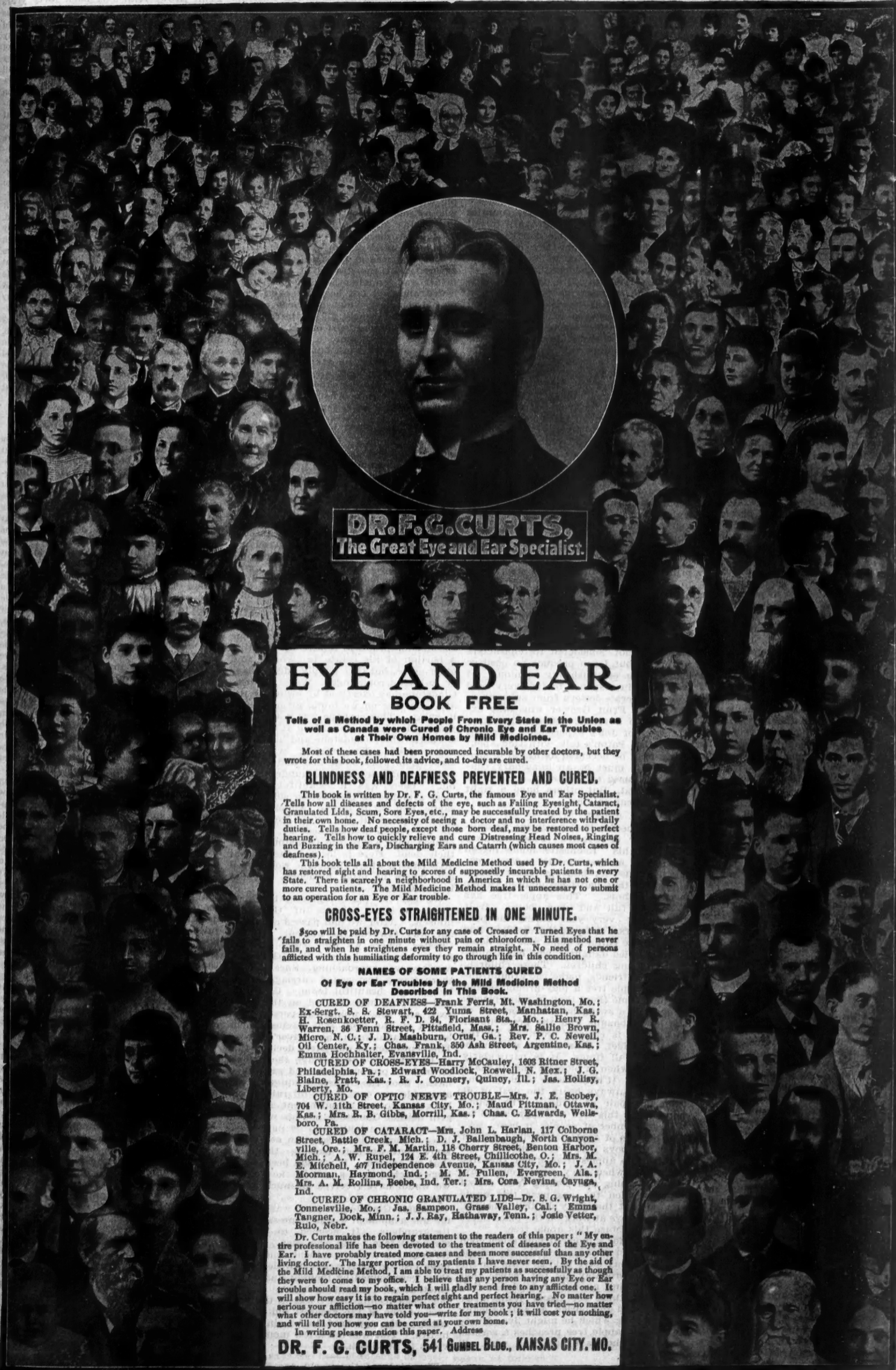
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—Aldrich.
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—Ellen Hooper.
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Tells of a Method by which People From Every State in the Union as well as Canada were Cured of Chronic Eye and Ear Troubles at Their Own Homes by Mild Medicines.

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This book tells all about the Mild Medicine Method used by Dr. Curtis, which has restored sight and hearing to scores of supposedly incurable patients in every State. There is scarcely a neighborhood in America in which he has not one or more cured patients. The Mild Medicine Method makes it unnecessary to submit to an operation for an Eye or Ear trouble.

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\$500 will be paid by Dr. Curtis for any case of Crossed or Turned Eyes that he fails to straighten in one minute without pain or chloroform. His method never fails, and when he straightens eyes they remain straight. No need of persons afflicted with this humiliating deformity to go through life in this condition.

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CURED OF CROSS-EYES—Harry McCauley, 1605 Ritner Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward Woodlock, Roswell, N. Mex.; J. G. Blaine, Pratt, Kas.; R. J. Connery, Quincy, Ill.; Jas. Hollis, Liberty, Mo.

CURED OF OPTIC NERVE TROUBLE—Mrs. J. E. Scobey, 704 W. 11th Street, Kansas City, Mo.; Maud Pittman, Ottawa, Kas.; Mrs. R. B. Gibbs, Morrill, Kas.; Chas. C. Edwards, Wellboro, Pa.

CURED OF CATARACT—Mrs. John L. Harlan, 117 Colborne Street, Battle Creek, Mich.; D. J. Ballenbaugh, North Canyonville, Ore.; Mrs. F. M. Martin, 118 Cherry Street, Benton Harbor, Mich.; A. W. Rupel, 124 E. 4th Street, Chillicothe, O.; Mrs. M. E. Mitchell, 407 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Moorman, Haymond, Ind.; M. M. Pullen, Evergreen, Ala.; Mrs. A. M. Rollins, Beebe, Ind. Ter.; Mrs. Cora Nevins, Cayuga, Ind.

CURED OF CHRONIC GRANULATED LIDS—Dr. S. G. Wright, Connelville, Mo.; Jas. Sampson, Grass Valley, Cal.; Emma Tanager, Dock, Minn.; J. J. Ray, Hathaway, Tenn.; Josie Vetter, Rulo, Nebr.

Dr. Curtis makes the following statement to the readers of this paper: "My entire professional life has been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. I have probably treated more cases and been more successful than any other living doctor. The larger portion of my patients I have never seen. By the aid of the Mild Medicine Method, I am able to treat my patients as successfully as though they were to come to my office. I believe that any person having any Eye or Ear trouble should read my book, which I will gladly send free to any afflicted one. It will show how easy it is to regain perfect sight and perfect hearing. No matter how serious your affliction—no matter what other treatments you have tried—no matter what other doctors may have told you—write for my book; it will cost you nothing, and will tell you how you can be cured at your own home.

In writing please mention this paper. Address

DR. F. G. CURTS, 541 GUMBEL BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.J. CLINTON PEET, Business Manager.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1905.

EDITORIAL

Fall Planting.—Yes, I advise fall planting. I plant largely myself every fall. Do not plant peach trees in the fall for they are not entirely hardy. Grape vines, blackberry, raspberry, currant and gooseberry bushes, apple, pear and hardy cherry trees are the items that can be planted in the fall to advantage. My rule is to plant in the fall those things which are hardy. But even roses can be planted safely in the fall, if after planting they are banked up a foot high to protect them during the winter. I would not plant strawberry plants in late fall. After planting, I bank up around each tree and cover each plant or vine with a small forkful of straw litter.

Advantages of Fall Planting.—Most people have more leisure to prepare the soil and plant trees, etc., in the fall than they do in the spring. The soil in the fall is usually in better condition for planting than in the spring. By planting in the fall, the soil becomes firmly compact about the roots of the trees or plants which aids them to start growth vigorously in spring. Often trees and plants cannot be secured from the nursery as early in the spring as is desired. By planting in the fall it is the same or better than if planted very early in the spring. Fall planting gives the trees or plants the benefit of the early spring rains so that they start into growth more quickly than if planted in the spring.

When to Plant.—Fall planting can be done at any time after the leaves have fallen. I plant in October and November and continue planting in the fall until the ground freezes. I have planted as late as Thanksgiving Day and sometimes as late as December.

If you wish to plant seeds of fruits do not allow them to dry but place them in the soil at once after being taken from the tree or plant. There is no difficulty in making the seeds of the cherry, peach, plum and apple grow if planted in the fall before the seeds are allowed to dry. Peach seeds are among the easiest to make grow.

Close Planting.—A representative of Green's Fruit Grower recently visited an orchardist having five acres of choice land. In order to make the most of these few acres the owner planted the trees, which were plum, pear, cherry and apple, very closely together. This fruit grower has been remarkably successful in securing large crops of superior fruit from these young trees. He aims in pruning to confine the branches of the trees to a limited space. There will come a time when he will have to remove every other tree from the place, but meanwhile he will have secured numerous crops of fruit that will more than pay him for the price he paid for the additional trees.

Regal Red Grape.—Mathew Crawford, the veteran Ohio fruit grower has fruited this new grape for several years and thinks highly of it. He writes us recently that his vines have not been sprayed for two years and yet they are perfectly healthy and are heavily laden with fruit. He says if he could have but one variety of grape, it would be the Regal. It is a bright red grape, large berry, good size cluster, of good quality. It has been tested for several years at the Geneva experiment station.

Tea Farms.—Do you know that they have tea farms in this country? There

is one near Charleston, S. C., covering one hundred acres, producing eight thousand pounds of tea worth \$1.00 per pound. There seems to be no reason why our country should not grow large quantities of tea. The United States government has long nourished this industry.

One third of your nervous force is expended in seeing. Blind people are seldom nervous. Save your eyes and spare your nerves.

Peach Crop in Western New York.—A prominent grower tells us that the peach orchard in Monroe and Niagara counties are heavily laden with fruit of the finest quality. Early Crawford, Niagara, Elberta and late Crawford promise the largest crop.

Most of the growers in these counties sprayed their trees early in April to put them in the best possible condition and the manner in which they bore their fruit this year is an indication that spraying had a beneficial effect.

At this date, July 27th, they are cultivating the soil for the last time until after the fruit is harvested. Between now and the season of ripening they give special attention to the thinning of the fruit where it is needed. This process is an important one where size and quality are desired. All peaches that are too close together are picked off so that the ones left will be larger in size and finer in quality.

The picking of the fruit begins the fore part of September, in these counties, and large orders have already been placed for several hundred thousand baskets owing to the large crop that is practically assured at this date.

Was Job a Historical Character?—The Bible is a library of sixty or more books, embracing poetry, drama, history, hymns and in fact every form of literature. The Bible should be printed in a way to indicate whether the different books are prose, poetry, history or drama. As now printed we must decide for ourselves as to whether a certain book is poetry, etc., or rely upon the opinions of others. If the book of Job is a poem, the grandest of all poems, it should not be taken literally, not as facts, or as being historical. I have considered the book of Job poetry, and have not considered its characters historical, but I can produce no positive evidence to establish my opinion. I write this in response to two very kind and considerate letters from subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower who take exceptions to a recent article relating to the story of Job's experience. It seems to me that Satan's talk with God about Job cannot be accepted as literal or historical. It must be an imaginary conversation, used to illustrate, or to point out a moral. But others have a right to a different opinion.

Has Borne for 15 Consecutive Years.—The editor of Green's Fruit Grower moved to his Rochester home fifteen years ago. At that time there was growing near his city house a Sweet Bough apple tree that had been planted twelve years previous. This apple tree has blossomed full and has borne fruit abundantly every year during the past fifteen years. It is on the dividing line between the editor's home and the home of his married daughter, who has a number of young children. These children, with their friends, make the ground under this apple tree a play-ground, spending more time there than in other places. They have a swing hanging from one of the lower boughs and the grass under this swing is entirely worn off by the children's feet. This tree is a thing of beauty at all times. It is particularly attractive when in blossom and its shade is welcome. It is the home of many song birds and always bears the nest of at least one pair of birds. The apples borne upon this tree are appreciated by a large number of people; it bears several bushels of apples annually. Almost all of the boys who drive delivery wagons pick up apples from under this tree each day when they come our way. Children going and coming from school take occasion to pass near this apple tree so that they may fill their pockets. Men and boys at work on the place never fail to patronize this apple tree.

Consider for a moment how much good the man did who planted this one apple tree. He may have paid 25 cents for the tree. He probably did not realize that he was doing an act of kindness that would continue for many years after he was dead and buried, as well as many years during which he might live. Every productive apple tree preaches a sermon to those who have ears and who will listen.

Don't Do It.—How many people there are who are overworking. I have just received a call from two friends who live in the country. The wife tells me

confidentially she knows her husband is overworking and that he must rest more or he will break down. The husband makes the same statement about his wife. He is very anxious in regard to her health. Most people are planning to let up on their work sometime in the distant future. No one deliberately plans to work himself to death. He sees others making this mistake but he is confident that he will not blunder in that way. He knows that health is worth more than money or success, he knows that it is folly to waste his vitality, he knows that it is folly for his friends to waste their vitality, but he is confident that he will be considerate himself; if not at present by-and-by. Our graveyards are filled with people who should have lived many years longer, with people who worked themselves to death, or who by some sudden impulse to do a certain thing exhausted themselves and brought on disease that ended in death. I have in mind a case of this kind. A friend who was in poor health had discovered that the graves of his grandfather and grandmother had been neglected and had not been removed from an old cemetery which had been abandoned, as had nearly all of the remains of others who had been buried there. He spoke of this matter to a friend who offered to do the work but instead of accepting the offer he started the work himself, driving ten miles and driving stakes and planning the entire enterprise. On his return home he had a relapse and died in a short time.

HOW WE SAW GLADSTONE.

We were a large party, and a little giddy, I confess as most strollers are. At home in America we were of some consequence, members of our party being principals of public schools, others teachers, lawyers, doctors, business men, and so on. After visiting the magnificent palace on the estate of the Duke of Westminster, embracing nearly a thousand acres of neat lawns, ornamental grounds or forests, we drove to the home of Gladstone, adjoining. The gate keeper at the lodge objected to our driving on the grounds, claiming that the wheels of our large carryall would cut up the roadways, but finally consented to our passing through. The driveways lead to beautiful views. Gladstone showed his practical nature by devoting a portion of his estate to wheat and other crops, but they simply added beauty to the surroundings. We saw where Gladstone has exercised by swinging the ax. Further on we found an old castle in ruins. This perhaps was a thousand years old. Later we arrived at the newer castle where Gladstone and his family still resided. The building was constructed of gray stone and had the appearance of being several hundred years old. There was a beautiful garden close attached to the eastern side of the castle, laid out in formal fashion. After driving all about the estate we entered the old village located near by, and the church yard where the Gladstones bury their dead. Here is located the modest little church where Gladstone worshipped and where he often preached. We sat in the Gladstone pew.

We left the place regretful that we could not get a glimpse of Gladstone himself. After we had passed a mile on our way towards the ancient city of Chester, where we were stopping, our driver announced that the Gladstone carriage was approaching. Sure enough, there was a two-seated carriage drawn by a large, beautiful team. Gladstone and his wife were seated on the back seat, and some unknown person was seated on the front seat, facing them, but separated from the driver's seat. The gentlemen of our party decided that as they passed the carriage they would all make a profound bow and raise their hats. Soon the Gladstone equipage was alongside our own. We all raised our hats, but to our astonishment and chagrin neither Gladstone nor his wife paid the slightest attention to us or our salute. They did not seem to see us, or know that we were passing them, or that we existed. If we had been potato bugs perched upon a post by the wayside we would have received as much attention.

Though Gladstone's face was before me but a moment I was impressed with its grandeur. It seemed to be the strongest face I had ever seen. Though its features were prominent, and might have been in early years a little coarse, they were refined by thought and by the emotions of a pure true heart. I could not resist feeling that I was in the presence of one of the greatest old men on earth. He appeared to be in feeble health. This was but a few months previous to his death.

The birds of the world are classified by naturalists into seventeen classes representing sixty-four families. These sixty-four families are represented by eight thousand varieties of birds.

THE WILD PIGEON.

Many of the older readers of Green's Fruit Grower can look back forty years to the time when the wild pigeon was nearly as plentiful throughout the United States as the sparrow is now. The sky was, often darkened with myriads of these beautiful and innocent birds. They fed upon the wheat stubbles in the fall and nested in the timbers of the low lands. They were slaughtered by wagon loads and car loads. They were so plentiful that it did not seem possible that they would ever be thinned out. Now it is a question whether there is one live wild pigeon in this entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The habit that occurred among the pigeons is occurring among other helpful birds and yet the farmer and fruit grower is asking his neighbor, "How is it that we have more insects than of old, and how is it that we must continually spray our trees, plants and vines with poisons in order to protect them from insects?" Can they not be taught that every bird destroyed encourages the life of countless thousands of insects? A little bird not much larger than my thumb will hop about all day long peering under and over each leaf feeding upon the eggs and larvae of insects, doing more and better work than a man could whom he would pay \$2 a day, and yet our people are not wise enough to give these birds protection, that work for nothing and furnish delightful music at the same time.

INFLUENCE OF WHAT WE EAT

Perhaps you are not aware that you are influenced in life by your food; that is that you may be made cheerful or discontented, warlike or peaceful, by different kinds of food. Meat eating does not tend to spirituality. How could it when if we are considerate we must realize that in eating meat we are eating that which is obtained by depriving some creature of life, the greatest gift of the benevolent Creator. The eater of meat must share with the butcher the viciousness of the shambles and the slaughter house. The time will surely come when men will surely cease to destroy life in order to fill his stomach. The eating of fruits tends to produce cheerfulness, youthfulness and a condition of well-being. There is poetry in fruit. The thoughtful man who sits down before a dish of apples, grapes, pears, peaches, strawberries or other fruits must have fancies of beautiful orchards, vineyards and berry fields, an appearance of these in full foliage, in blossom and when boughs and vines are bending with weight and brightly colored clusters. He must also have a consciousness that this delicious feast must have been intended for him by the great Creator.

Nuts are a form of food indulged in by few people. I have them before me ever on my table. I do not fill my stomach with nuts. They are hearty, almost as much so as meat, and take the place of meat, therefore, should be eaten with consideration. But eaten moderately and thoroughly masticated nuts are a wholesome and nutritious diet and are exceedingly palatable. But remember that when you commence eating a new food, whether it be apples, nuts or the drinking of milk or of unfermented grape juice, you should use moderation. The body has a faculty of becoming accustomed to various kinds of food. Even that food which your stomach may reject on the start you can become accustomed to using so that later on you can use it freely without bad effects. Let us be careful in the selection of food for much of our happiness depends thereon.

The solid earth which to most of us represents the highest possibility of fixity, is to the scientist a very tremulous, shivery institution, quaking every minute, and that seriously every sixth or seventh day, says "St. James Gazette." Japan has two earthquakes a day, and terrific cataclysms agitate the world, away from centers of population, unknown to all but the man behind the seismograph. These quakes, of which the world at large takes no note, extend over thousands of miles of territory. Fourteen years ago the Gifu earthquake caused subsidences twenty feet deep in patches of land forty to sixty miles in extent. The Charlestown earthquake represented a force of 24,000,000,000 foot pounds for an acre of ten square miles. What would happen to London in the face of such an incident? It would be as if a weight of 24,000 tons dropped from a height of 190 miles had descended upon it. One-fifth of the force of the Gifu quake would sink the capital out of sight in thirty seconds.

Boah—"I knew a man once who had never met with a disappointment in this life." Josh—"How was that?" Boah—"He was never looking for anything but trouble."—Detroit "Free Press."

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Familiar Quotations.

And when he is out of sight, quickly
also he is out of mind.—Kempis.

If she undervalue me,
What care I how fair she be?—Raleigh.

Man proposes, but God disposes.—
Kempis.

Who goeth a borrowing,
Goeth a sorrowing.—Tusser.

Comparisons are odious.—Marlowe.

But love is blind and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit.—Shakespeare.

The lunatic, the lover and the poet
Are of imagination all compact.—Shakespeare.

A woman moved is like a fountain trou-
bled.
Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty.—Shakespeare.

Fain would I, but I dare not;
I dare, and yet I may not;
I may, although I care not, for
Pleasure when I play not.—Raleigh.

Recipes.

Pickle Recipe.—Written for Green's
Fruit Grower: 1 gallon vinegar, 3 gal-
lons water, 3 quarts of salt and one-
half pound alum.

Above is enough for half a barrel.
When wanted take out, wash and drain
them. Put in spiced vinegar, they will
be plump and make nice pickles.
—Mrs. Daniel Lockwood, North Spring-
field, Vt.

Black Bean Soup.—One pint black
beans, 2 ounces salt pork, 1 tablespoon-
ful of butter, stalk of celery, 1 medium-
sized onion, 1 wine-glass of nice sherry,
3 hard-boiled eggs, chopped, 1-2 lemon,
with salt and pepper to taste. Parboil
beans in enough soft water to cover,
pour off, add enough boiling water to
cook until soft. Cut the pork in cubes
and fry a very little. Slice the onion
and fry in butter to a delicate brown.
After beans have been cooking a short
time, add the onion and pork, and sim-
mer very slowly until done. Strain
through a colander into the kettle and
add the butter and wine. Place the eggs
and lemon, sliced, in the tureen and pour
the soup, strained through a wire sieve,
over them and serve.

Apple Slump.—Place an inverted tea-
cup in center of pudding dish, pare and
core enough sour apples to fit around
cup and fill dish. Put a small stick of
cinnamon in each apple. Mix a cupful
of sugar with the same quantity of wa-
ter, and pour over apples. Cover with
a rich biscuit crust, half an inch thick,
for which good recipes have appeared in
former menus. Fasten securely to dish
by moistening edge of dish with water
and pressing dough firmly. Bake one-
half hour in gas oven, longer if coal
stove is used, and serve hot with or
without cream.

Cream Tomato Soup.—One quart to-
matos, 1 quart water, 1 quart milk, 1
tablespoon flour, butter size of egg,
scent teaspoon soda and salt, 1-4 teas-
poon white pepper. Boil tomatoes and
water 20 minutes. Stir in the soda
thoroughly, add butter and flour that
have been creamed together, stir, then
mash through a sieve. Take quart of
scalded milk, pour on, serve at once
with croutons of tasted bread, cut in
slices.

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Sooth-
ing Syrup has been used by mothers for
their children while teething. Are you dis-
turbed at night and broken of your rest by
a sick child suffering and crying with pain
of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and
get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing
Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is
incalculable. It will relieve the poor little
sufferer immediately. Depend upon it,
mothers, there is no mistake about it. It
cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and
Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the
Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives
tone and energy to the whole system.
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for chil-
dren teething is pleasant to the taste, and
is the prescription of one of the oldest and
best female physicians and nurses in the
United States, and is for sale by all drug-
gists throughout the world. Price, twenty-
five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-
1900.

Lady Fingers.—Cream together one
cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of
butter; add one well-beaten egg, one-
quarter of a cupful of sweet milk, one
pint of flour, one teaspoonful of cream
of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of baking
soda and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Cut
in finger strips, roll in sugar and bake
in a quick oven.

Hungarian Stew.—Cut a piece of lean
beef into cubes and fry in five table-
spoonfuls of butter; add a half cupful
of onion dice and a slice of bacon; and
allow the whole to simmer until quite
tender. Add two cupfuls of bouillon,
thicken with a little flour, season with
pepper and salt, and serve as soup.

White Nut Cake.—Beat three eggs to
a stiff froth, add a cup of sugar, one of
milk and two cupfuls of flour. To this
mixture add a teaspoonful of baking
powder and a cupful of chopped nuts
(mixed.) Sprinkle some of the nuts over
the top, cover with paper until partially
done, then remove and finish baking.

Date Muffins.—Heat in a saucepan one
cupful of molasses, one of granulated
sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter;
when thoroughly dissolved stir in very
slowly a cupful of milk, add five cup-
fuls of well-sifted flour with two tea-
spoonfuls of baking powder and a cup-
ful of dates, previously washed, and
chopped. Bake in buttered muffin pans
in quick oven.

Banana Cream.—Remove the skins of
a half dozen bananas, cut in halves and
set to cook in a double boiler with a
cupful of milk. When tender, mash
through a strainer; add two table-spoon-
fuls of gelatine dissolved in a little milk,
one-half cupful of sugar and any de-
sired flavoring. Turn into a mold and
set away to harden. Serve with whip-
ped cream.

It Clings Through Life.—Not only is a
hired girl often overworked and treated
as merely a hireling by those who em-
ploy her, but by others as well, says
Tribune Farmer. No matter how intel-
ligent she may be—and the maid is
sometimes superior to the mistress—the
name "hired girl" sticks to her through
life. It is seldom forgotten that she is
or has been, a servant in the kitchen.
Naturally, girls anxious to go in good
society don't like it, and will do almost
anything else before they will do house-
work. I have passed my threescore
years, and have seen more than one girl
sacrifice her happiness or her health to
avoid being a hired girl, making an im-
proper marriage or doing work she was
not strong enough or fitted for, such
as sewing, which is one step higher, or
teaching, which is altogether respectable.

Light housework might be the only
thing she could do without injury to her-
self, but she would suffer all things
rather than have it said "she was once
a hired girl." Why should not all honest
occupations be considered alike honor-
able? I would think that if young
women were educated in housework the
same as in other things, and there was
no more thought of losing caste if they
were hired domestics than if they were
hired school teachers, there would be
more girls doing housework and the em-
ployers would get better service than
they now get.

Leader of Fashion Starts a Dairy.—
Miss Margaret Astor Chanler, who is
connected with many of the old Knick-
erbocker families of New York city, and
who has done much to interest women in
municipal reform, has entered into a new
venture. She is to start a model dairy
creamy and stock farm on her fine
summer estate, "Rokey," at Tarrytown
on the Hudson.

While she enjoys an income of some-
thing like \$30,000 a year, yet the new
business will be conducted on strictly
business principles, and the society wo-
men whom Miss Chanler meets in the
drawing room and to scores of whom
she is related, will doubtless buy her
milk and cream.

The new dairy is to be modelled on
hygienic and scientific lines. It will be,
in a way, an experiment, and the hous-
ing of the cattle, their care, the con-
struction of the dairy and everything
will be carried out in accord with the
latest ideas developed by the board of
health.

All those who have been let into the
secret are very much interested in the
outcome of the experiment, but that it
will be successful not one of them has
any doubt. Miss Chanler is a great
great granddaughter of the original John
Jacob Astor.

"Yes," says the first beautiful damsel;
"I had five proposals at the reception
last night." "I had but one," remarks
the demure damsel; "but it counted the
same as five. The man stuttered."—
"Judge."



EDDYSTONE
PRINTS

Simpson-Eddystone

Black & Whites

stand for the best calicoes—
best designs in fadeless color;
best fabrics of utmost durability.
Make beautiful dresses.

Ask your dealer for
Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites.

Three generations of Simpsons
have made Simpson Prints.

The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia



Delight in Disorder.

A sweet disorder in the dress
Kindles in clothes a wantonness;
A lawn about the shoulders thrown,
Into a fine distraction;
An erring lace, which here and there
Enthralls the crimson stomacher;
A cuff neglectful, and thereby
Ribbands to flow confusedly;
A winning wave, deserving note,
In the tempestuous petticoat;
A careless shoestring, in whose tie
I see a wild civility;
Doth more bewitch me than when art
Is too precise in every part.
—Robert Herrick.

Mottoes for Country Houses.

In the old-time manor house it was
customary to inscribe some appropriate
motto over the mantel or fireplace, es-
pecially in the great dining hall and li-
brary. The inscription was generally
in Latin, the language of the scholar.
This custom is being revived in both
country and town houses. There is
scarcely a room in which a sentiment,
prettily expressed, would not be a wel-
come addition, and would not at once
attract the attention of a visitor. The
lettering may be done in script or old
English. Here are a few good mottoes:

For the hall:
East or west, home is best.
A man's house is his castle.
Home is the resort of love, of joy, of
peace.
Our home is ever at your service.
Over the fireplace in Mark Twain's
home in Connecticut is this beautiful in-
scription:
The ornament of a home is the guests
who frequent it.
For the living room:
Oh, ye fire and heat, bless ye the Lord.
God has given us this ease; or seek
thine own ease.
No place is more delightful than one's
own fireside.
For the library:
Old wood to burn,
Old friends to trust,
Old authors to read.
There is an art of reading.
The monuments of vanished minds.
Infinite riches in a little room.
For the nursery:
God rest ye, little children.
A child in the house is a wellspring
of pleasure.
For the music room:
The hidden music room:
The hidden soul of harmony.
Music—the speech of angels.

Glaze rhubarb, made by covering the
succulent stalks with gelatine, is recom-
mended as a delicious seasonable deli-
cacy. Peel a dozen stalks of young but not
thin rhubarb and cut into good sized
pieces, which, while not large enough to
be clumsy, will retain their shape while
cooking. They should fill a quart meas-
ure. Lay them in a saucepan large
enough for them to cook in a single lay-
er. This is important in cooking all
summer fruits and a broad bottomed
dish of this kind should always be kept
in stock. Cover the rhubarb with a pint
of cold water, stew gently and when
it begins to soften sprinkle a cup of su-
gar over all. Stew again gently, shaking
a little until the sugar melts. Try the
fruit with a fork and when tender re-
move from the syrup singly, taking care
to keep each piece whole and lay in a
broad, shallow glass dish. Put a table-
spoonful of granulated gelatine in a bowl
and mix with just enough cold water to
soften it. Then gradually stir in the
boiling rhubarb juice. Allow it to cool a
little and then pour over the fruit and
place in the refrigerator for a few hours.
At the end of that time the tender pieces
of rhubarb will be found incased in jelly
of just the right consistency; which is
slightly firmer than the white of an egg.
If a more solidified form is desired heap
the spoon with gelatine.

A Harvard sophomore was reciting a
memorized oration in one of the classes
in public speaking. After the first two
sentences his memory failed, and a look
of blank despair came over his face. He
began as follows:
"Ladies and Gentlemen: Washington
is dead, Lincoln is dead"—then, forget-
ting, he hesitated a moment and contin-
ued, "and I—I am beginning to feel sick
myself."—Boston "Herald."

To Train Down Do Housework.

A matron whose flesh was getting bur-
densome, and whose health was reach-
ing the uncertain state, sought the ad-
vice of her physician, says "Chicago
Journal."

"Humph," he said, mediatively, after
giving her a thorough overhauling. "Too
little exercise, my dear friend. Dismiss
your maid and do your own housework
this winter and report to me in the
spring."

"My maid is going to marry and has
already served notice on me," she an-
swered, "but, doctor, you know, both
my family and home are large." "All
the better," he answered calmly; "get
to work, take down some of that flesh,
and let your blood circulate."

She did it. The work was hard and
she was tired at the close of each day,
but she steadily lost weight and gained
strength, proving the oft repeated as-
sertion that housework is the best kind
of exercise, the most healthful employ-
ment.

The New Baby.

The Mother—"Isn't he just perfect?"
The Father—"Great kid!"
The Uncle—"What! Another?"
The Aunt (on the mother's side)—"He
favors all of us."
The Aunt (on the father's side)—"He
favors all of us!"
The Nurse—"He's a poor sleeper."
The Bachelor Friend—"I'm sorry for
them."
The Cook—"He's a darling! (I'll give
'em notice to-morrow.)"
The Doctor—"Shall I charge \$50 or
\$100?"
The Cynic—"Well, it isn't his fault."
The Clergyman—"Another soul."
The Milkman—"Another customer."
T. M., in "Life."

Encourage the Children.

Be careful how you criticize the ef-
forts of the children. The clipped wing
never grows again, says "Brockport
Democrat." Make it a matter of con-
science never to mislead the child, for
he is a traveler newly arrived from a
strange country. Allow him, as his
world widens, to have opinions of his
own; let him be a personality, not a
mere echo. Have faith in God for your
sons and daughters. According to your
faith so will it be unto you. Make your
home the center of attraction to your
children; let them feel drawn to you
and it, like the needle to the pole. Re-
spect the secrets of your children, but
do not worry them to confide in you.

Psychic Influence.—Women fittingly
educated, spiritually as well as intellec-
tually must conform to their own stand-
ards the instincts, passions and wills of
the men to whom they are joined in
marriage, and thus, through the exer-
cise of an intangible psychic influence,
they will in time impart spiritual tone
to the lives of their husbands and fash-
ion ideal fathers for their children. Wo-
man is the natural character former,
alike of the husband and the son, and
there is certainly conceivable no more
beautiful relation than that which should
exist between two intelligent beings of
opposite sexes who have linked their
lives in the holy compact which, to those
who apprehend the spiritual side of mar-
riage, even death may not dissolve.—
"Good Housekeeping."

The two girls were talking near the
soda fountain in a department store.
"You've been going with John lately,
haven't you?" asked one. The other
nodded.

"Yes," she replied; "he's about my best
young gentleman friend now."

"Is John butchering in the packing
house?" asked the first.

"No, I don't call it 'butchering,'" said
the second girl, emphatically. "He's
opening pigs."—Kansas City "Times."

Admiring Young Listener.—"And how
did you lose your leg?"
Old Salt—"Well, young man, one night
in the dog watch, while I was carryin'
the baby jib, I stepped on a starboard
tack and blood plain ensued."—Pitts-
burg "Dispatch."



PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of - GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

G. W. H., a correspondent in Western Colorado, asks about growing cherries. He wishes to know what is the largest variety of the Morello type, and also what variety of the Duke class is the best.

Reply: The variety known as the English Morello is the largest and also the latest variety of that type. It is thought by many to be exactly like, and some think identical with the variety called Wrags. It is a very dark cherry, and also is very sour in flavor, but the fruit is large and is really very good quality; the tree also bears well and stands the winters as well as any variety that I know. It will be found to be successful in Western Colorado, where any of the other cherries do well. Of the Duke class, the variety called the Late Duke is perhaps the best. It is also quite late in ripening. If an earlier variety of this class is desired, Mayduke is excellent. Hortense is also another variety which does very well.

R. L. B., a subscriber, asks about how to take care of a young apple orchard, what kind of fertilizer to use, etc. He also mentions having wild bushes on his place that have little balls on them, which I take to be knots, and as he does not say what kind of bushes these excrescences grow on, I presume it is wild plum, or something of that kind.

Reply: It is safe to say that good, clean tillage is almost sure to be the main thing in keeping an apple orchard in order. This is even better than all that might be said about training. Keep the ground loose on top by shallow and frequent cultivating, hoeing, rolling and all such work as will tend to keep the ground fine on top. This will keep it moist below, and under these conditions the trees will grow if they have anything like a fair place to grow in. I do not believe in any fancy notions about pruning, but try to have the trees head low, with trunks not over 2 1/2 or 3 feet high, and then let them grow as naturally as possible. If any branches interfere with each other, cut off the one that can be spared the best. Do not cut big holes in the top of the tree, nor cut out the central branch, but try to have the main branches cut out alternately around a central stem, so that the tree may be well balanced and sufficiently open to allow the sunshine to reach all parts of it. A little common sense is worth a lot of fancy notions in taking care of the orchard.

As to the knots on the wild bushes, I suppose that these bushes may be wild plum trees, and that they are affected with what is called "Black Knot." It is the case, it is a disease which spreads like "Pear Blight" or any other disease of trees. The spores are carried by insects and other means from one part of the tree to the other, and from one tree to another, and when everything is in the right condition these little spores grow in a new place, and they keep on growing until an end is formed, and sometimes this end gets to be very large and kills the branch. Cut out and burn everything of the kind that is seen, and do not wait to do it, but do it at any time of the night. This black knot affects not only the wild plum, but the tame plum, and also the cherry trees.

A subscriber in Kentucky, who has a farm in Pasco County, Florida, asks about growing watermelons on the same ground for more than one year. He has been told that it will not grow watermelons two years in succession, and is anxious to know if this is true.

Reply: In many parts of the South there is considerable difficulty about fungus diseases getting a start in the watermelon patch and the germs of the disease lying on and finally being worked into the ground, and thus being sure to start the disease another year. I am unable to give definite instructions on this point without knowing all of the conditions that may have to do with watermelon growing in the part of Florida mentioned. But I would suggest that the inquirer follow the advice of those who are in the watermelon business in that region. Those who have had the experience are in far better position to give advice that is worth following than one who has never tried the business there, but it is safe to say that these diseases of the watermelon and other plants are often so bad on ground that has once been planted to a crop of a certain kind that it is dangerous to grow the second crop there unless some other crop or crops have been grown

and the germs of the disease thus starved out. These fungus diseases usually have certain plants in which they flourish, and will die without them in a year or two.

An inquirer from the State of Washington wants to know what will rid his cabbage of "Green Worms."

Reply: A common remedy for killing worms that begin by working on the outside of the leaves of the cabbage, is some form of arsenic. This might seem to be a very dangerous poison to use on cabbages, which are to be eaten when they are fully grown. But really there is very little danger in the judicious use of arsenic in the form of a spray on the cabbage, because the growth is from the inside and the poison is applied on the outside. Therefore the poison cannot enter the inside of the cabbage head that is eaten, and by pulling off several of the outside leaves, which is always done anyhow in preparing cabbage for the table, the poisoned part is thrown away. This should not be fed to cows or anything else that might eat it, but the interior part could not possibly get any of the poison on it, and therefore safe to eat it. As to the time to spray cabbage, I should do it as soon as there was the least sign of any damage to the outer leaves and with attention there will be very little trouble with these insects.

A correspondent in Missouri wants to know whether he shall plant more Ben Davis, or if not, what kind he should plant, or should he plant any at all.

Reply: Yes, plant apple trees, but do not plant more than you can take care of in the very best manner. The apple, possibly, will be profitable long after all of us are dead that are now growing the apple, but there is such a thing as making mistakes about planting apple orchards. As to planting Ben Davis in Missouri, and the same will apply to neighboring states, I know that it has been a great source of profit, and this is true now, but I think where other varieties, such as the Jonathan do well. I would prefer to plant them instead. The Ben Davis is a good bearer and good keeper, and pays very well, but the markets are full of this variety, and there is a comparative scarcity of the better class of winter apples. The export trade likes the Ben Davis, because it stands shipment so well, and has such a bright appearance when it gets across the ocean. This is not only true in Europe, but in Asia. I am just now on the Pacific coast and daily coming in contact with apple growers who are selling their fruit to go to Alaska, Japan, China and Mexico, and while they send their better varieties eastward, they send Ben Davis to the places just mentioned. And even with this profitable trade, they are ceasing to plant the Ben Davis, and one can hardly find a grower here now who recommends it. They like the Newton, Esopus, Spitzenberg, Rome Beauty and Jonathan. Some are growing the York Imperial to profit and recommend that variety, but I have my serious doubts of the propriety of planting out large orchards of Ben Davis any more, although I know that there are many practical growers who will not agree with me.

A writer in Idaho asks about the prune business, and wants to know if it would be policy to plant out a big prune orchard in that state.

Reply: While the prune business has been very profitable, it is a fact that it has been over done in some sections. This is true of California, Oregon, and to some extent of Idaho. I have recently been talking with prune growers from all these states, and they unite in saying that there have been too many prunes grown. A good many orchards that were formerly very profitable have been dug out, and they are planting apples and other fruits or putting in farm crops. This thing will regulate itself, and there is no doubt that prune culture will continue to be profitable, but there are reasons why one should be careful about venturing too far in planting out prune orchards. Idaho will produce crops of this fruit, and it can be dried at reasonable cost, but a lot of machinery is necessary in drying the prune in that region, and it is usually sold green to those who own and operate dryers. It is not like it is in California, where prunes are dried in the sun; in Idaho it is necessary to cure it under cover and with fire heat.

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How it is Done.

HIS VERSION.

I had not the least intention To do the thing I mention. I had shaken hands and started for the door, But our glances seemed to mingle, And I felt my pulses tingle With a bliss ecstatic, which I'd often felt before. And she surely did not chide me, As she stood quite close beside me; And if she whispered—no—'twas very low, So, as we stood so nearly To bend and kiss her, while the lights were dim and low.

HER VERSION.

I knew, of course, I shouldn't— But then, you see, I couldn't Resist him when he put it to me so. I knew he really shouldn't. But then, you know, I couldn't Turn from him with a stern—Sir, you must go! And so, although I shouldn't Just because he really wouldn't Desist when first I said him—No! Why, so—all in a minute— There wasn't much sin in it— He—well, he kissed me, while the lights were dim and low.

—“Street and Smith's Weekly.”

SOME UP TO DATE FASHIONS.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

5104—For a woman of medium size will be required $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 21, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, with $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of banding.



5104 Loose Fitting Eton Jacket, 32 to 40 bust.



5087 Blouse with Sectional Pointed Yoke, 32 to 40 bust.

5087—The quantity of material required for the medium size is $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 21, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide.

5088—The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 28 inches wide with $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of lace and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of banding.



5088 Misses' Corset, Cover, 12 to 16 years.



5099 Misses' Tucked Shirt, 12 to 16 years.

5099—The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 21, 5 yards 32, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide.

5092—The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32, or 3 yards 44 inches wide with $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide for yokes and cuffs.



5092 Girl's Dress, 9 to 12 years.



5075 Child's Bishop Dress, 1-2-4-6 years.

5075—The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32, or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of embroidery for banding.



5101 Garter Drawers, 22 to 32 waist.



5105 Fancy Aprons, One size.

5101—The quantity of material required for the medium size is $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide with $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of edging and 2 yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

5105—The quantity of material for the medium size is 1 yard 27, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide with $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of insertion and $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of lace for pointed apron, $\frac{1}{4}$ yards of material 27 or 36 inches wide with $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of banding and 3 yards of edging for round apron.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

An elderly woman whose bright eyes are the envy of some of her younger friends says that she always keeps on her dressing table a pot of pure lanolin with which every night she anoints her eyes, using a little vaseline to make the lanolin less waxy, says New York Tribune. This mixture is applied to the lids and surrounding tissue of the eyes, and also under the eyelashes. The eyebrows are treated in the same way. In the morning the eyes are washed with warm water and a little pure soap, care being taken to keep the latter out of the eyes. When the treatment is neglected the eyes feel tired and are red lidded and dull.

While Rudyard Kipling was living in Brattleboro, Vt., he frequently visited a family where there were a number of children. One day, when he was ceiling, the oldest daughter of whom he was very fond, did not appear, and he asked where she was. The mother said that she was a naughty girl and was put to bed. He insisted on knowing why, and finally the mother answered: "Well if you must know, she told a lie."

"Why, that's nothing," replied Kipling. "When I was young I used to tell lots of them, and now I make my living telling them."—Boston Herald.

Muffins and gems made without eggs, but with more milk and butter, the batter beaten with a wooden spoon till it is very light, are said to be indistinguishable from those made with eggs.

Abbreviation of States.

The following abbreviation of states will prove good for a guessing game for school children:

What is the most religious state? Mass. The most egotistical? Me. Not a state for the untidy? Wash. The most Asiatic? Ala. or Ind. The father of states? Pa. The most maidenly? Miss. The most useful in haying times? Mo. Best in time of flood. Ark. Decimal state? Tenn. State of astonishment? La. State of exclamation? O. The most unhealthy? Ill. Best state for students? Conn. State where there is no such thing as fall? Kan.

Wiser Now.—In after years they again met at the seashore.

"How time does fly, Miss Giddyup," he said. "Just think, five years ago you refused me on this very spot."

"Alas, yes!" she rejoined with a soulful sigh. "But I was young and foolish then, Mr. Singleton."

"True," he replied, "but fortunately I am now older and wiser."—Chicago News.

FIREPROOF MATS, PREMIUM.

Asbestos mats are very desirable for the housewife. They are indestructible by fire. Even if you throw these mats on the burning coals, and leave them there all day, they will not burn or become scorched. Place these mats on your hottest stove, then you can place on the mat your tin or other dish and cook or stew without any danger of burning. There are many ways in which the housewife can make these fireproof mats of service. Therefore, Green's Fruit Grower decided to offer six of these fireproof mats, to be sent by mail, post-paid, as a premium with each subscription to Green's Fruit Grower at 50c, the subscriber to claim this premium when sending the 50c.

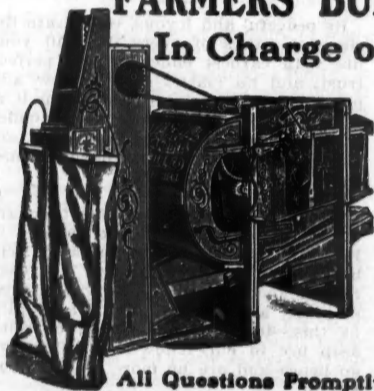
Had the cat wings what bird could live in air?

Had each his wish what would God have to spare?

—Saadi, Persian.

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Send us your inquiries and you will get useful, valuable help—the kind that will make your farming operations 100 per cent profitable. The Bureau was the natural outgrowth of our great manufacturing business. The success of the

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which is now in use on hundreds of thousands of farms throughout the United States and Canada and in every grain growing country in the world, has been remarkable. Unquestionably its use has added millions of dollars to the country's wealth. Its work in cleaning, separating and grading grain and seed has never been equaled. It was designed by experts who have made a life study of the many problems that it solves. The 17 screens and riddles with which it is regularly equipped are used in so many different combinations that the simple mention of its different uses makes a list of surprising length.

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They helped me earn money. Just read that over again and realize the profits I made. Every \$1.00 earned \$20.00. Every stockholder got his share. That's my way of doing business. I now have a new business of the same kind, only my field is the world, my plan one of extended co-operation, with stockholders everywhere, who can give me information and lend their influence. The dividends must be large. I already have over 6,000 stockholders. I want a few more. The shares are going fast. Here's the point of interest to YOU. You invest \$1.00 or \$100.00 monthly payments if you wish, and become my partner. You will be met on the level and treated on the square. Behind that statement I place 50 years of untarnished business record. This is no get-rich-quick scheme, no "Frenzied Finance." Just investigate. All the proof you want. References, Banks, Business Men, Church and Public Officials, etc. Send your address on a postal card. I will send you a 24-page book FREE. I will pay the postage. It will tell you the whole story in a way that will interest you. Just ask me to prove every statement in this ad.

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WE CAN CURE YOU.



Forty-five years ago my father, who was himself a doctor, had a violent cancer that was eating away his life. The best physicians in America could do nothing for him. After nine long years of awful suffering, and after the cancer had totally eaten away his nose and portions of his face (as shown in his picture here given) his pain was entirely destroyed together with portions of his throat. Father fortunately discovered the great remedy that cured him. This was over forty years ago, and he has never suffered a day since.

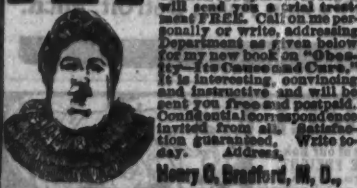
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Our Small Fruit Department

"Possibilities of a Small Farm," were discussed by J. P. Munson, Grand Rapids, reports "Country Gentleman." Mr. Munson used his home farm as an illustration of the possibilities of a small area. His farm consists of 25 acres, which was purchased 17 years ago by his father, who had some experience with grapes. A vineyard was started and the work began. All year work was put on the crop. In winter, ashes and manure were spread, fencing was done in spring, new settings, cultivating and harvesting came in their order during the summer. Six weeks harvested the products of the year's work. Then fruit wagons, crates, and many other tools had to be purchased that were used only for a few weeks of the year. Cherries, plums, currants and a few other fruits were added, all of which were given good care. Where the acreage is small, each variety, and in many cases each individual plant, can be given personal attention. In this way a model farm can be secured, a thing much more difficult with a larger surface. One observes more, can appreciate the merits of a good variety, and discover the defects of an unprofitable kind where he concentrates his efforts. Accounts of each kind are also kept, giving the grower definite knowledge as to what each is doing, how it is paying, etc. The speaker found that the telephone, rural delivery and typewriter were indispensable to the business end of the work. In response to a question, he said that over \$3,000 worth of fruit was sold from the 25 acres this year, and this was not up to the average.

PRODUCTIVE STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry is, undoubtedly, the most popular fruit in Canada says W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental farm, Ottawa, in the "World's Work." It is also one of the most, if not the most profitable fruit to grow. There is, however, a great difference in the productiveness, firmness, appearance and quality of different varieties, and the profits in growing this fruit will depend largely upon the kinds grown. At the Central Experimental farm nearly 400 named varieties have been tested during the past sixteen years, and a large number of unnamed seedlings. This long and wide experience with varieties makes it possible to recommend certain kinds which have proven superior to others, but much depends on soil and climate, so each grower must in a measure decide for himself which variety is best for his locality. Here is one grower's report:

The strawberries planted in June gave him a full harvest the following May and June, and from these plants the average yield amounted to \$500 for his one-quarter of an acre. His celery he planted in the latter part of July on the ground that his strawberries had occupied. This celery was taken off in October, and the ground was therefore free the next spring for his vegetable crops. His one-fourth of an acre of celery handled in this way gave him \$400 average yield. His miscellaneous vegetables, grown in rotation, such as green peas, green beans, beets, lettuce, and crops of this nature, gave him \$400 more, making his receipts from his three-quarters of an acre \$1,400, of which approximately \$40 was expended for fertilizers, necessary help, etc.—"The World's Work."

A PITIFUL SIGHT.

What a pitiful sight it is to see a woman so hungry for a little fruit that she will drag through briars and brush all day to gather a few quarts of wild gooseberries along some creek, when for a few cents each and a little use of spare time her husband could have provided plenty of them at home, and had bushes that would have borne respectable berries and not the diminutive fruit they so often bring home from the timber. One man who had a wild plum thicket on his land, and the neighbors came in and took them before they would ripen thoroughly, and at last in disgust he cut them all down. Many otherwise honest people will steal wild fruit, and the craving for it will cause good friends to have trouble, but in a land where fruit grows wild the same varieties flourish, and every farm should be supplied with enough to keep the cellar shelves loaded from year to year.—"National Fruit Grower."

Strawberries.—The matted-row system is the one most commonly followed in growing strawberries, says Farmers

Voice. The runners are allowed to grow at will and fill the space alongside the row. This is convenient, but is not the best way if fancy berries are desired. There will be too many plants and they will not be uniformly distributed. As a result the fruit will be uneven in size, with too much that is small. If the runners are set in a single row along the line of the parent plants they will form what may fittingly be termed a hedge. Only the first runners are set. Those which start out later are clipped off. In this way a thin row is formed, but as the young plants get an early, vigorous start and are not crowded, they are very strong. Some of the growers of fancy fruit advocate this plan. It is more expensive to start a bed in this way, since the runners are all set by hand where wanted, but the cultivation of the bed is less expensive, the fruit is larger, the proportion of small berries is much reduced and the yield is greater. The hedge row commends itself to the home garden as well as the field.

Colorado Asparagus and Currants.—The big asparagus bed covers 120 acres and contains three-quarters of a million plants. Its entire product is packed in cans, also by machinery, before being sent to market.

The currant patch covers eighty-one acres and has 135,000 bushes. Each bush will produce an average of a gallon of currants every year, and some of them as many as ten gallons. When the fruit ripens an army of 150 persons, mostly women and children, is turned in to pick them.

Do thy part with industry, and leave the event with God.—Feltham.

Seek to cultivate a buoyant, joyous sense of the crowded kindness of God in your daily life.—Alexander MacLaren.

Life is springtime, and the gathering years are lengthening days, calling to constant endeavor.—Rev. W. D. Williams.

There is no better way to show our trust than to busy ourselves with the things He asks us to do.—Maitland D. Babcock.

Be peaceful and joyous, consecrate the simplest duties of every day, fill your life with earnest endeavor and perfect trust, and no matter how narrow and painful it may seem to you, when it is ended you will look back with wonder at the influence for good your quiet example and cheerful spirit have given.—Light on the Hidden Way.

"O my God, grant me" (so they are taught to pray in some monasteries in France), "grant me that to-day I may be of some use to some one." If God, for our good, sees fit to deny us all else, may He, as His best gift of all, grant us this,—to be of some real, of some deep use to our fellow-men before we go hence and are no more seen.—Canon Farrar.

He wants us to have hope, but hope is impossible without faith. He wants us to love Him supremely, but one cannot love a God he distrusts. He wants our obedience, but it is folly to speak of obeying one you deny. He wants our service, but no one will serve a God he discredits. Thus faith is back of all God seeks to develop in this life.—W. H. Griffith Thomas.

Weeds are weeds because they are jostled, crowded, cropped, trampled on, scorched by fierce heat, starved, or perhaps suffering with cold, wet feet, tormented by insect pests, or lack of nourishing food or sunshine. There is not a weed alive which will not, sooner or later, respond liberally to good cultivation and persistent selection. A day will come when the earth will be transformed, when man shall offer his brother man not bullets nor bayonets, but richer grains, better fruit, fair flowers.—Luther Burbank.

"I sometimes think," said Deacon Ironside, "we shall have to summon Brother Hardesty before the church board." "What is the trouble with Brother Hardesty?" asked Elder Keep-along. "He is finding fault with the plan of creation. He says there are too many carp and dogfish and too few black bass."—Chicago "Tribune."

The hostess had been coaxing a young lady to sing, but to no purpose. "What do you think of a girl who can sing and won't sing?" she asked of a bachelor guest. "I think," replied the bachelor guest, "that she's worth a dozen girls who can't sing but will sing."—Chicago "Daily News."

Write "Osgood" Binghamton, N. Y., about their "New Idea" ready to weigh "Pileless Scale."

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HOW TO STOP THEM

A wonderfully helpful book on head and ear noises and how to cure them, is being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, Deafness Specialist Sproule, the famous authority on ear troubles.

This book contains medical advice that will be of the greatest value to those who are afflicted with buzzing, ringing noises in the head and ears, or snapping in the ears when the nose is blown. It is written to show them how to be rid of such annoying troubles, and it explains just what causes these distressing head and ear noises. It shows how they are the forerunners of loss of hearing and how, if neglected, they are sure to result in Deafness. Best of all it points out the way to cure them absolutely and permanently, so that the ear is in perfect condition and the hearing clear and distinct. Fine pictures of the head and ear passages illustrate the book.

If you want to get rid of your head and ear noises, send for this book and find out just what to do. Write your name and address on the dotted lines, cut out the free coupon and mail it to Deafness Specialist Sproule, 11 to 15 Trade Building, Boston.



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SCARF PIN GIVEN TO SUBSCRIBERS



While in New York recently I found in one of the largest Broadway stores a stickpin which I consider attractive as a gentlemen's scarf pin. The above photograph shows the design which we offer as a premium to each subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower who sends us 50 cents and claims this premium when subscribing. The pin is a green stone and is surrounded by what appears to be a network of little beads. This is a pin that any gentleman of taste can wear. A friend who has a \$200 pin wears this pin in his travels where he is afraid of losing his valuable diamond. This pin can be used by ladies in various ways. We are convinced that this pin will please the readers of Green's Fruit Grower, but do not fail to claim the pin when subscribing, since if you do not claim it at that time you cannot get it as it is impossible for us to look over the many thousand subscribers in order to trace your subsequent claim.

WANTED men to post signs, advertise, and distribute samples. Salary \$25.00 weekly, \$3.00 per day for expenses. State age and present employment. KUHLMAN CO., DEPT. A, ATLAS BLOCK, CHICAGO.

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worth of plants in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa. (used small capital). Rev. Geo. P. Crawford writes, made \$71.00 first day. J. J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes, can easily make \$60.00 day planting. Thos. Parker, school teacher 21 years, writes, "I made \$9.50 profit one day, \$2.25 another." Planting Business easily learned. We Teach You Free—No Experience Required. Everybody has tableware, watches, jewelry and metal goods to be placed. We plant with Gold, Silver, Nickel, Bronze, Brass, Tin, Copper. Heavy Plate—latest process. No toy or junking. Outside all sizes. Everything guaranteed. LET US HEAR YOU. Write for Catalogue, Agency or Office. **F. Gray & Co., Planting Works, Cincinnati, O.**

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The best wire sewed standard size, pints or quarts, made of the best material. Price, 50¢ for 25; 100¢ for 50.50. The prices will be higher as the season comes on. Order now, or you may not get them at any price. **STANDARD CRATES, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.** They are well made, of the best material, complete with hinges and patent latch. They hold 32 quart baskets of berries without crowding. **SPECIAL—A Standard 32 quart crate with 100 quart or pint baskets, only 95c.** **ORDER ALL BASKETS EARLY.** Prices sure to advance.

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Our Orchard Department.

Advantages of Fall Planting.—Professor H. E. Van Deman, late United States Pomologist, says:

The experience of recent years has caused me to change my opinion to some extent on this question. When I see the vast amount of work for the fruit grower crowded into our late springs, I have come to the conclusion that it is advisable for him to do all that work that is practicable in the autumn. In visiting fruit growers I find that many others are coming to the same conclusion.

Trees, plants and vines properly planted in autumn survive our winters and are in better condition to make an early start in spring than those planted in the spring, after waiting for the ground to become in suitable condition for working, then preparing it and planting. The fall-planted will be in much better condition to withstand the almost certain drouths of summer than the spring-planted. A light mulch of well rotted manure spread over the roots will help in resisting the effects of excess cold and do good to the plants.

Last fall I received from the nurseries 400 trees, for which I prepared the soil carefully. I plowed deep, thoroughly pulverized the soil, making holes full size to admit the roots, cutting back all bruised or broken portions, but not cutting back the tops until the following spring. The soil was packed firmly and raised in a slight mound about the tree, then a slight mulch added for protection, after which the fall rains moistened, and frosts further pulverized the soil. Although some of these trees froze back during the winter, I only lost four, and they have made a fine growth, being far in advance of the spring-planted trees at the present writing.

Fall the Right Time.—The practice of procuring fruit trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorable time than spring, because of the cooler and less fickle weather and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies and the planter. While a severe northern climate will not admit of fall planting, the trees may be procured in the fall and thus be on hand at the proper moment in the spring. It is not that the trees were dug in the fall that sometimes causes failure, but often it is want of care by the buyer. Through carelessness, want of time or other causes, young trees when received are too often left exposed to frost or drying winds. Heel the trees in at once by digging in clean plowed land a hole two feet deep and the length of the longest trees. Lay the trees, in, the roots a little lower than the tops, and cover roots, tops and all, with six inches of good, well-pulverized, clean soil. On this place a board, then fill the hole rounding full with earth. Early in the spring lift up the tops of the trees, leaving the lower half still in the soil, or take them out and heel in an upright position.—Farm and Home.

ENEMIES OF THE ORCHARD.

The orchards of the country are in constant danger of damage from various insects, and it is estimated that fruits of all kinds sustain losses amounting to nearly \$30,000,000 during the season. The worst enemy of the apple is the codling moth, but the most dangerous enemy of fruits in general is the San Jose scale. In an effort to avoid its importation every foreign country of importance has at one time or another passed quarantine laws against the United States. The annual damage resulting from the operations of the scale is estimated at \$10,000,000. The codling moth has in past seasons reduced the apple crop by as much as 50 per cent., which means a loss of about \$15,000,000, but as it attacks only the apple, it is not considered as dangerous an enemy everything considered, as is the minute scale, which is not nearly as particular as to the kind of fruit it preys on.

Tobacco is another crop which suffers severely. In the fields it is not usually damaged to any marked extent, but after it is stored it is frequently attacked by an insect known as the cigarette beetle. This beetle, with other insects which make a specialty of "the weed," causes an annual loss of considerably over \$5,000,000. Stored products of all kinds, according to the department's experts, sustain a total loss of approximately \$100,000,000.

Grasses and hay are also damaged materially by insect pests, as every farmer knows, although the ravages of the

bugs and worms are not so easily discernible on these products as on some of the others. Grasshoppers do an enormous amount of damage every year, but not since 1876 has there been a widespread plague of these pests. In that year the insect known as the Rocky mountain locust swept over practically the whole of the middle west, and especially Kansas causing an almost total loss of growing crops.

DEVELOPING FRUIT INTERESTS.

In most of our communities some kind of fruit may be grown. In some sections apples grow abundantly and come to great perfection; some localities are suited to the production of peaches, and others are best suited to the growing of grapes. In the northwest, where none of the above-named fruits can be grown on account of the shortness of the seasons, currants grow luxuriantly. A visit to the Canadian Northwest convinced the writer that even that country can produce at least one kind of fruit in immense quantities.

In every locality the fruit that grows best should be the first to receive attention. In lands where the currant and the blueberry grow wild in wasteful luxuriance it will pay far better to develop them than to attempt to grow apples, which have a northern limit naturally far south of the places in which the above mentioned fruits grow. Yet the writer knows of people who in such places neglect the fruits they can best grow and spend time trying to grow apples. What applies to the best mode in that region applies everywhere. A thing should be produced where it can be produced cheapest and with least labor.

To-day more is being done in the development of the fruit interests of the country than ever before. The progress has been greatest where no attempt has been made to grow fruits unadapted to the regions interested. In the beginning of apple culture in the West varieties unadapted to the West were brought in from the distant East. Great orchards were set out, and for the time it seemed as if the whole prairie area of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin would be covered with orchards. But a few hard winters swept away the trees almost as if they had been oranges. Then men here began to learn the lesson of using only varieties adapted to this climate. The lesson is now learned, and it is not probable that it will ever have to be repeated.

The development of fruit interests depends upon transportation facilities. The lack of transportation facilities is the greatest obstacle to building up a business. There are hundreds of thousands of farms on which fruit could be raised to advantage if it were possible to get the fruit to market. The railroads are not to blame nor is any one else in particular. We must realize that neither railroads nor any corporations will do business without cost and profit being included in their receipts. Moreover, railroads do not open up every community, and there are yet numerous farms where the cost of hauling to market eats up the profits in fruit raising. The electric railroad is helping to solve the problem. We believe that if fruit growers will get together more, some of the transportation problems will be removed.—"Farmer's Review."

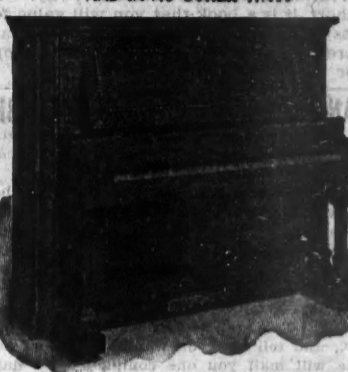
The Farm Bank Account.—The farmer has been the last man to adopt the account book, as a part of his business, and on many farms the operations are carried on still by a method of memorizing accounts. In a general way the farmer estimates what he is paying out and has some vague idea of his receipts. If a transaction gets down to a narrow margin of profit or loss he often does not know on which side the real margin lies. The farm account book should be everywhere adopted. To this end farm accounts should be taught in all the country schools that are sufficiently advanced to have what we call high school classes.

Perpetual Motion.—It seems that we have a "perpetual motion" machine in Rochester now, in the form of what is called a "radium clock," says daily Democrat. Long ago "science" decided that there can be no perpetual motion—although the simple fact that something of the kind exists in heaven and earth is manifest every moment. The instant this big fact is reduced to such a size that you can only see it under a microscope, "science" will recognize it.

Everyone can master a grief but he that has it.—Shakespeare.

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—Adv.

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Our Correspondence.



HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: The weather bureau has taken no thought of the electricity of the atmosphere and climate. Marconi's wireless instruments are said not to work well in clear weather, and, as some clouds are said to be electrified positively and some negatively, it may be the instrument will be found not to work in all cloudy weather. But all this may revive the theory of Du Faye's two kinds of electricity, vitreous (glass) and desinuous (sulphur), both produced by friction. There are certainly two kinds of storms as regards electric appearance and effect. It is assuming much to say a fog, sneaking up, has an absence of electricity and a thunder cloud is surcharged, making, as it were, a cold cloud and a hot cloud (Franklin's comparison). It is also assuming much to assert that because no instrument detects electricity under a tree that none is there, especially when under pines there is ozone and all crops may be, as it were, fed with the hot kind of electricity, and when both trees and buildings may absorb electricity within certain limits and the earth may also absorb, as electricity is best detected six feet above the surface. The area of influence has not been tabulated and is to study from objects up to regions has been duly made. In this region the northwest wind, and the southeast sneak, the northwest wind coming back, are the unpleasant winds, and frequent enough to demand consideration from the home standpoint. Southeast winds chill, and also affect such fruit blossoms as plums. The southwest breeze of summer is pleasant and valuable within limits. It is sometimes too hot, but I have not seen this effect save at or after the time when certain grasses no longer grow so as to draw moisture for the air from the ground. The hot winds are both local and derived from the fields southwest, miles away. Tree planting alone does not solve all the problems. The benefit of diversified crops may come largely from different ripening season and smaller areas of dry air accordingly. It has been said that there is a limit to the decrease in yield of corn if the same area is planted to corn year after year. This shows that it is not so much rotation as diversity in a region that is to be taken account of, the experiment with corn being on a relatively small scale. A large region all corn would not compare with a large region all wheat, in effect on crops near, as corn ripens last. The home market and fruit grower are, therefore, much interested in diversity of crops and small areas of the earlier ripening kinds.

There is much evidence to show that cold soil is unsuited for early crops, and that excess of water makes cold soil, which can use relatively little electricity of the kind that may be called "hot wet" and said to be positive. At any rate "hot wet" will part with its force in a way not possible to "dry hot," showing that water is a storage battery conductor, that dry air, therefore, hurts growing crops, and that excess of "hot wet" debilitates them; showing also that drainage and tillage are but steps in a well-conceived process, in which local diversity should enter. How to construct a "break" that will hit it is hot and miss if moist; hit it "cold wet" and miss if "hot wet" is the problem. Here air drainage from southwest to northeast seems the best for house and barn, but no light has yet been shed on how best to guard against the negative, cold or resinous storms mainly from the southeast, nor has any light been seen on the apparently corresponding varying dose of electricity of the wire kind, a dose that would also vary with hill and bottom conditions. You are right in thinking a single row of trees along fences would be profitable, but the diversity in time of ripening would explain much and perhaps aid selection of crops that pay.—J. P. Dickson.

WEST AND THE SOUTH BEST.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower—I spent 17 years west of the Rocky Mountains in different states. I bought one farm of forty acres at \$30 per acre, afterwards moved forty-five miles and bought a five acre lot paying \$320 per acre; then I moved 200 miles and bought 65 acres in a famous alfalfa valley, where any land set in alfalfa sells for \$100 per acre. I sold my last farm for \$125 per acre. I came to Georgia a year ago last March, and have now bought 45 acres in one quarter of a mile of the North Georgia Baptist College, where I am now pastor of the Baptist church.

This land without buildings, sells at \$3 to \$12 per acre, and will bring more money growing truck than any land I ever owned in the west; yet I sold one crop of winter apples as they hung on the trees for \$3,000. I never saw a healthier country. 89 is highest thermometer has gone; cool nights. Am planting 300 acres to winter apples 10 miles back in the mountains where land sells for \$2 to \$3 per acre. I pay \$10 per acre for clearing and get 30 to 40 bushels of corn in first crop without fertilizing. Corn sells in summer time at 75c to \$1 per bushel.—A. B. Clement, Ga.

PEAR BLIGHT.

William Elliot, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower from Iowa has been cutting off the ends of the limbs of the trees of his Kleffer pear orchard. Since this cutting pear blight has occurred on the limbs cut. He asks for advice.

Reply: The germs of pear blight can be carried on the teeth of a saw or on the blade of a knife. Therefore, whenever a branch has been cut from a blighted tree, the blade which has done the cutting should be sterilized. It is probable that Mr. Elliot cut into the branch of a blighted tree early in the pruning and that he carried the germs on his saw to other healthy trees. Any drug-gist can sell you for a few cents a liquid to sterilize the blade of a saw, which should be used very strong.

ALFALFA CULTURE.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—Here is my first report in growing Alfalfa upon a three and a half acre, high, dry, gravel knoll, 100 feet above the water line. The field was first most intensely cultivated to the depth of six inches or more and made as soft as that kind of earth can be, and as dry as an ash heap, then I sowed 25 pounds of Alfalfa seed and 800 pounds of fertilizer made of one-third each of bone, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda to each acre, then harrowed lightly in four directions with my smoothing harrow with the board removed. I then rolled it. This was completed June 3rd. On the 25th of July I cut the first crop 52 days from the time of seeding. Height at the time of cutting was 12 to 22 inches, average 16 inches or more. One-tenth of the plants were in blossom, which is the rule for cutting alfalfa. In one corner of the field there was a little pusley and scattered over the field there was some, what we call June grass, otherwise the alfalfa was quite clean. The first four days after cutting were clear sunshine, the next four were partly cloudy with some very light rain, the next four days were bright sunshine. Twelve days, eight perfect, four not bad, with four to finish August 5th. It was carefully heaped every night.

Result was 10,500 pounds of dry hay in barn, 3,000 pounds to the acre in 52 days.—George M. Clark.

WHY NOT PLANT A TREE?

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I have just picked 6 bushels of Maldeins Blush apples from one tree, selling at \$7.50. In June a cherry tree produced 70 quarts of fruit at 9 cents per quart. I have an Anjou pear tree which produces in alternate years from 16 to 21 baskets of fruit, selling at an average of 50 cents each. Last year an Imperial Gage plum tree produced 8 fourteen quart baskets, selling at \$1.40 per basket. A Tetofsky apple tree last year produced several bushels of fruit and this year a small crop bringing \$2.90. Two Sweet Russet trees produced last year \$13.00. Apple trees occupy one-fortieth of an acre; pears and plums one-eightieth. It is not necessary to confine planting to fruit trees either. In the country away from factories; evergreens give beauty the year around. The Blue Spruce, Golden Arbor Vitae, and the American Hemlock are trees of pronounced beauty. The same can be said of Purple Norway Maple, Camperdown Elm, Cut-leaved Birch, Chinese Magnolias and Golden Oak.—L. B. Pierce, Ohio.

Miss Lillian B. Perry, of Covington, Tennessee, has won a prize for the best description of the kind of man to marry, and this is the way she paints her ideal: "If I wished to marry (which, of course, I do not), I would desire a man too noble to commit a mean act, but generous enough to forgive one. A man as gentle as a woman, as manly as a man; one who does not talk scandal or tell disagreeable truths. A man whose name I would be proud to bear, to whom I could carry my doubts and perplexities, and with whom I would find sympathy and joy."

HIMALAYA

(THE KOLA COMPOUND)

The African KOLA PLANT is Nature's Positive Cure for HAY-FEVER and ASTHMA. Since its recent discovery this remarkable botanical product has come into universal use in the hospitals of Europe and America as an unfailing specific, proving that

HAY=FEVER

ASTHMA can be CURED

Mr. W. H. Keller, 317 48th St., Newport News, Va., writes Jan. 2nd, was a helpless invalid and was cured of Hay-Fever and Asthma, by Himalaya after 15 years' suffering. Mrs. J. E. Hardy, of Hill City, Kan., writes Jan. 25th, had Hay-Fever and Asthma for ten years and could get no relief until cured by Himalaya. Mr. B. L. Clemen, 138 Morris St., Philadelphia, writes Jan. 16th, Doctors did me no good but Himalaya cured me. Mr. W. F. Campbell, Sandorville, N. H., also writes Feb. 6th, that Himalaya cured his son. Rev. Frederick F. Wyatt, the noted Evangelist, of Abilene, Texas, writes April 15th, 1901, never lost an opportunity to recommend Himalaya as it cured me of Hay-Fever and Asthma and have never had any return of the disease.

Hundreds of others send similar testimony proving Himalaya a truly wonderful remedy. As the Kola Plant is a specific constitutional cure for the disease, Hay-Fever sufferers should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to secure a remedy which will positively cure them. To prove the power of this new botanical discovery, if you suffer from Hay-Fever or Asthma, we will send you one trial case by mail entirely free. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write to-day to the Kola Importing Co., No. 4116 Broadway, New York.

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FREE SAMPLE AND TRIAL PROPOSITION.

If you would have any use for a heavy or medium weight all wool suit, overcoat, or Ulster, then DON'T BUY ELSEWHERE at any price, under any circumstances, until you cut this advertisement out and mail it to us. You will then receive by return mail free, postpaid, the Grandest Clothing Offer ever heard of. You will get FREE a big book of cloth samples of Men's Clothing, FREE an extra quality cloth tape measure (yard measure), FREE a book of Latest Fashions, descriptions and illustrations of all kinds of clothing for men. We will explain why we can sell at prices so much lower than were ever before known, a mere fraction of what others charge. We will explain our simple rules so you can take your own measure and how we guarantee a perfect fit. You will get our Free Trial Offer, our Pay After Receipt Proposition. Write to-day and you will get a special sample order blank for ordering, return envelope, etc., etc. You can get a whole suit, an extra pair of Pants and an Overcoat, all for the price of about ONE-HALF what some Chicago tailors would charge for one single pair of pants. The offer you will get astonish and please you. Prices on the best clothes made reduced to next to nothing compared with what you have been paying. DON'T BUY CLOTHES until you cut this ad. out and send to us, and see what you get by return mail, free, postpaid. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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CURED BY A NEW AND REMARKABLE TREATMENT. MARVELOUS DISCOVERY BY A FAMOUS NEW YORK PHYSICIAN. GREAT MEDICAL MEN PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED. ONLY CURE FOR CONSUMPTION AND CATARRH AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

Consumption can at last be cured, wonderful as it may seem. After the many failures, a sure, positive and certain cure for the deadly Consumption has at last been discovered by one of New York's great physicians and specialists who has made a life study of this fatal disease. Great medical men, great scientists and chemists have already repeatedly declared that the Consumptive germ cannot live a minute in the presence of the ingredients of this wonderful treatment. Some of the cures noted are very remarkable. The doctor is daily in receipt of thanks and praise from patients—former Consumptives and Catarrh sufferers—who have changed from shadows to strong men from mere wisps of straw into plump, full-chested maidens and matrons. Send for this new treatment to-day. It is free. Address the doctor personally and privately to his Department 160, United States Medical Dispensary, New York City, 30 East 23d Street.

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Fruit Jar Wrench and Holder. So simple, so handy, never fails in tightly sealing or easily opening fruit cans. Very liberal offer to agents. Other specialties. Write for free descriptive matter. Ferries Chocolate Co., 90 Frankfurt St., CLEVELAND, O.

WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT

Send 4 Heavy Wheels, Steel Tire on, \$7.95 With Rubber Tires, \$1.00, 1 size, which is 4 to 4 1/2. Send Top Buggies \$25.75; Harness, \$5.00. Write for catalogue. Learn how to buy direct. Repair Wheels \$2.50. Wagon Umbrella \$2.00. M. BODIN, Cincinnati, O.

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Portraits 45c, frames 15c. Cheapest house on earth. Wholesale Catalog free. Agents wanted. Frank W. Williams & Co., 1306 Taylor St., Chicago.

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Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send for stamp. A. W. BOOTH, Calcutta, N. Y.

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Sell \$1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 50c, best seller; 500 per cent profit. Write today for terms. F. R. Greene, 115 Lake St., Chicago.

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ROSSE WIS

The Invitation.

(Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.)

I am alone! The thronging years
Have brought me joy, have brought me
tears.
I am alone. No other heart
Has known life's care, or joy, or smart.
I feel the blasts, I cull the flowers,
I know the bright and happy hours,
I know the fields where daisies grow;
Where are the wildflowers? Ah, I know!
The lambs go skipping o'er the hills
Beneath the eve that glows and thrills.
My heart swells full of strange delight—
Who can I tell how grand the sight?
Like to a barren mountain peak,
Like to a bluff all bald and bleak,
Like pastures without flock or herd,
A bough without a singing bird,
O'er the already rustling wheat,
Come, redbird, sing your carol sweet—
Sing not of rainbows or seafoam,
But sing to me of love and home.
Wait not, sweet bird, for coming spring;
Love waits for thee to hear thee sing.

Orchards Sign of Prosperity.

Do not hesitate to set more of these sturdy upholders of farm fortunes, the apple orchards says "Farmers' Guide." Markets will never be more glutted with apples than they are with any other kind of farm fruit or crop; and for the amount of land required, and the care and expense, my experience is that there is no farm fruit or crop which pays so well. Among all my farmer friends and acquaintances I do not call to mind one whose apple trees do not pay him as well or better, cost considered, than any other portion of the farm. And with these, even more than with most farm products, judicious care yields immensely increased returns.

One acquaintance sold his apples on the trees the past season for upwards of a thousand dollars, and the year before for nearly double that amount. And this has been going on for the past twelve or fifteen years, the amount being more or less according to the demands of the markets but always significant as compared with the net profits of other branches of the farm income. This orchard comprises some twenty acres and is used as a large hog yard. Each fall a liberal dressing of manure is given, and this is the only cost outside of pruning and keeping up the fences, for the apples are usually sold on the trees. And for that matter, I have no doubt that its use as a hog yard yields a good interest on the value of the twenty acres.

The Strawberry Grub.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.
Complaints are sometimes heard about the strawberry bed not doing well, the plants dying, looking sickly, etc. I do not doubt that the white grub, well known to large strawberry growers, is the cause of the trouble. This is the year for them in Western New York. Our fields are infested making it necessary to have a grub hunter make at least every other day rounds to all the strawberry fields. With his experienced eye he detects a curling of the leaf, an unnatural look about the plants; down on his knees he goes and with a trowel digs away the soil and the despoiler is generally found and killed. A patch is gone over carefully about ten times during the summer, perhaps 250 grubs will be taken out the first time, the second time 200; the numbers taken out growing less with every visit until very few if any are found. In taking out the grub if the work is carefully done, and before the plant wilts badly, the plant can often be saved. Fill in with moist soil, press firmly and cut away at least one-half of the foliage of the plant and its chances are good.—E. H. B.

Hale's Peach Orchard.

The orchard in Fort Valley, is probably the largest collection of peach trees anywhere, and contains now about three hundred thousand trees says American "Cultivator." The first shipment was made in 1902 and has steadily increased until this year, when the crop is somewhat smaller than last year on account of the unfavorable season. Some of the produce has been shipped to London, where it brought the shipper a price which netted from twenty to thirty per cent. above the New York market.

The soil is a light sandy surface with clay subsoil, and is abundant in that part of the south. The success of the enterprise is largely due to the modern refrigerator cars, which usually bring the fruit to market in first-class condition. Note—There are larger orchards than Hale's. Mr. Morrill of Michigan has one much larger in Texas.—Editor G. F. G.

To Clean Straw Hats.

Plain, dry cornmeal, applied with a perfectly dry brush, is all there is to it. The meal is rubbed on the hat with a brush, and it is wonderful how quickly the work may be accomplished and how clean the hat is when one is through with it.

The Horse.—Here is a Bombay student's essay upon the horse: "The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foot on the stirrup, and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drives his animal to the meadow. He has a long mouth, and his head is attached to the trunk by a long protuberance called the neck. He has four legs; two are in the front side and two are afterwards. These are the weapons on which he runs, and also defends himself by extending those in the rear in a parallel direction toward his foe, but this he does only when in a vexatious mood. His fooding is generally grasses and grains. He is also useful to take on his back a man or woman as well as some cargo. He has power to run as fast as he could. He has got no sleep at night time, and always standing awake. Also there are horses of short sizes. They do the same as the others are generally doing. There is no animal like the horse; no sooner they see their guardian or master they always crying for fooding, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tall, but not so long as the cow and other such like similar animals."

Only last year there died in a wretched lodging of the Rue de Plandre, Paris, one Marguerite N., who was said to be a member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic of French families. As a school girl she had eloped with a young scapegrace, who quickly abandoned her, and thus, thrown penniless on the world, she assumed the role of professional beggar. For 60 years she pined her profession and hoarded her aims, until, when she died, she was actually drawing an income of over 30,000 francs a year from her investment in government securities. The richest mendicant now living is one Simon Oppasich, whose misfortune of being born without legs and arms he has turned to excellent financial account. A quarter of a century ago he had saved \$15,000; eight years later, chiefly by lucky speculation, he had increased his fortune to \$65,000; and to-day this lucky beggar is credited with possessing the income of a chancellor of the exchequer.

"Ha, ha!" exclaimed a summer boarder; "you actually bought a gold brick!" "Yes," answered Farmer Cornstossel, as he took the specimen tenderly and laid it on the mantel shelf. "All the city folks that came here expected to see one. It seemed like they wouldn't believe I was a regular farmer unless I could show a gold brick. So when I went to town and this was offered me I gave the fellow \$95 in Confederate money and a Canada quarter, which is cheaper than I could have made one myself."—Washington "Star."

One of the old-time stage coach-drivers, who had been on the road over half a century, says that life is put together considerably like a set of harness. There are traces of care, lines of trouble, bits of good fortune, breaches of good manners, bridled tongues, and everybody has to tug to pull together.

There is so much good in the worst of us, There is so much bad in the best of us, That it ill becomes any of us, To talk about the rest of us.

The Can Can.—San Jose canneries are short of cans and can't can. As they can't can without cans, of course the canneries can't run, and therefore they can't can a can of canned goods until the canmakers can make more cans, can they?—Snapshots in Los Angeles "Times."

It therefore behooves the people of San Jose to eat all the fruit they can and what they can't eat they should can all they can at home. What they can't eat and can't can they can give to the poor. So there now!—Alameda Encinal.

And what they can't can, and can't eat, and can't give to the poor, they might send to some canny soothsayer for incantations to secure the ending of the strike, or to a candid rhymester for a few cantos of verse reciting their woes.

Enough for Them.—The young men attending the Harvard medical school have a prejudice against the female students, one of whom is Miss Annie Copeland of Bridgewater. They called her to attend a case of fracture of a leg. The patient was a man 50 years old, and when the lady exposed the damaged member she found it to be a broken wooden leg. She sent for hammer and nails, made substantial repairs and charged \$25, the collection of which she enforced by the aid of a constable.

The three largest rivers in the world, in their order are as follows: The Missouri from its source to the mouth of the lower Mississippi, 4,575 miles; the Amazon, 3,944 miles and the Nile 3,500 miles.

FITS Permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 93 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed. KENTON'S Horse, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strong recommendations. \$1.00 per can, of dealers, or Exp. prepaid, The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in pile on harrow or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal to a corn blader. Price \$24. Circulars free showing Harvester at work. **NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Lincoln, Kansas.**

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This book is a library of itself for the business man. There are 256 pages illustrated. C. A. Green says this is a valuable book, one that will be useful to all readers of Green's Fruit Grower.

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2 Full Gallons Free to Try—6 Months Time to Pay

I AM the paint man. I have a new way of manufacturing and selling paints. It's unique—it's better.

Before my plan was in-vented paint was sold in two ways—either ready-mixed or the ingredients were bought and mixed by the painter.

Ready-mixed paint settles on the shelves, forming a sediment at the bottom of the can.

The mineral in ready-mixed paint, when standing in oil, eats the life out of the oil. The oil is the very life of all paints.

Paint made by the painter cannot be properly made on account of lack of the heavy mixing machine.

My paint is unlike any other paint in the world.

It is ready to use, but not ready-mixed.

My paint is made to order after each order is received, packed in hermetically sealed cans with the very day it is made stamped on each can by my factory in-spector.

I ship my pigment—which is white lead, zinc, drier and coloring matter freshly ground, after order is received—in separate cans, and in another can I ship my Oil, which is pure old process linseed oil, the kind that you used to buy years ago before the paint manufacturer, to cheapen the cost of paint, worked in adulterations.

I sell my paint direct from my factory to user at my very low factory price; you pay no dealer or middleman profits.

I pay the freight on six gallons or over.

My paint is so good that I make this wonderfully fair test offer:

When you receive your shipment of paint, you can use two full gallons—that will cover 600 square feet of wall—two coats.

If, after you have used that much of my paint, you are not perfectly satisfied with it in every detail, you can return the remainder of your order and the two gal-lons will not cost you one penny.

No other paint manufacturer ever made such a liberal offer.

It is because I manufacture the finest paint, put up in the best way, that I can make this offer.

I go even further.

I sell all of my paint on six months' time, if desired.

This gives you an opportunity to paint your buildings when they need it, and pay for the paint at your convenience.

Back of my paint stands my Eight Year, officially signed, iron-clad Guarantee.

8 YEARS' GUARANTEE

This is the longest and most liberal guarantee ever put on a paint.

For further particulars regarding my plan of selling, and complete color card of all colors, send a postal to O. L. Chase, St. Louis, Mo.

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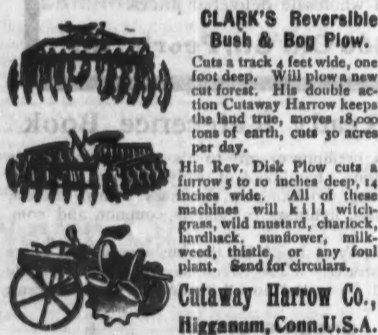
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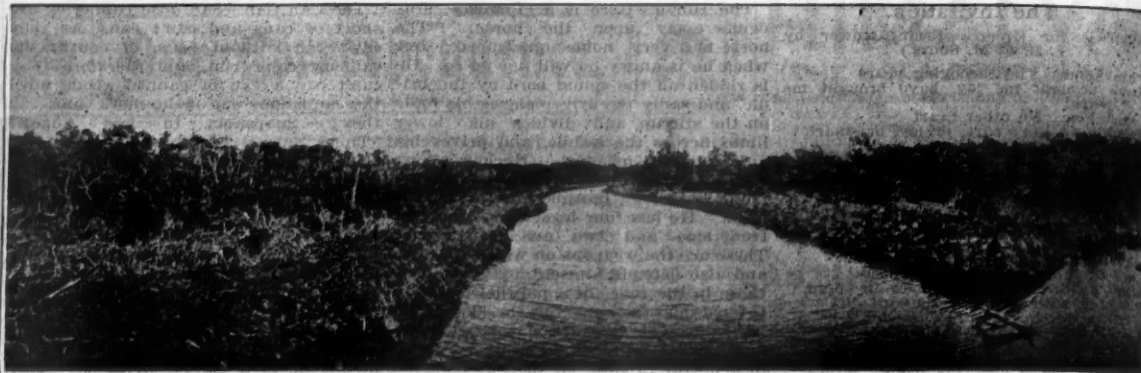
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Were You Ever in Love?

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

"Why yes, of course I have been in love. I presume that every man has been in love. This would be a queer life with no love in it. I was in love with my own mother for twenty years, and now that she is dead and gone I am still in love with that good woman. I was in love with my two sisters and particularly with the one who died when she was eighteen years of age. She was my companion in early life, a beautiful and interesting girl. We used to drive together, hunt for wild red and blackberries and go to school together barefooted over the gravelly and stony roads."

"Yes, but I don't mean that! Were you ever in love with any other man's sister?"

"Yes, and since you are my friend and I have confidence in you, I will tell you about the young lady. She was the belle of the village. I was a great tall, green specimen of a country boy, living upon a farm nearly two miles out of the village where my charmer resided. Everybody admired this girl, and lots of young fellows were in love with her besides myself. I cannot tell you when I fell in love with her. Her people moved into the village when I was a mere lad and I admired her greatly from the very first view I secured of her pretty face. She had wonderful eyes! Did you ever know a lover who did not think his girl had remarkable eyes? Well this girl did have remarkable eyes; they were large and expressive, and when she looked at you, those eyes were filled with mirth and mischief, sadness or affection as the case might demand. She was a child of nature. There was not an unnatural thing about her movements or actions, thoughts or expressions. Everything she said or did seemed to be spontaneous. She was apt and witty. She was a beautiful singer, and played the piano with deft fingers. No evening party, church social, no picnic, boating or fishing party, no social event in our locality was complete unless this girl was present. On these occasions, bashful as I was, if I could get a view of her sweet face occasionally, or perhaps have just a word with her it was all I could hope for. Other more talented men, men possessing greater social graces, could as it seemed to me with greater propriety monopolize her attention. She was welcome in other societies than that of our own village, often being a guest of friends in the neighboring cities, with whom she spent weeks and months, especially during the winter season, thus she had seen far more of the world, and was far more accomplished in the world's way, than the humble farmer's boy who so greatly admired her."

"You married the girl, I suppose?"

"No, I did not. There were times when I thought possibly I might, but in fact I never asked her to marry me. You see there were objections and difficulties in the way, as there always are in cases of true love, but in this instance the difficulties seemed to me unsurmountable. My good father, mother and sisters saw that I was smitten with the girl, and they gave me wholesome advice. They called my attention to the fact that I was six feet one in height, and that the girl I adored was little more than half as tall, but how could I love her less for being little; surely she was not to blame for being petite. While she was small of stature she was of beautiful form, and graceful as a gazelle. How many times I have regretted that I was so tall. How sad it is for a bashful man to be six feet one high. My head was always looming up above the congregation, or over the heads of the guests at an evening party, whereas my diffidence would have made it a pleasure if I could have been less conspicuous. I was not graceful as a young man. I had difficulty in knowing what to do with my legs and arms, owing doubtless in part to my painful bashfulness. Later in life when I went to the city to live, I took lessons in dancing, that I might lessen my boyish awkwardness."

"Did the girl love you?"

"Ah, that's the question that was never answered, the question that I never asked. Every man under such circumstances has his own idea, but this idea is variable, shifting. Sometimes I did think the girl loved me just a little, and at other times I thought the case was hopeless, since she had so many admirers and was more accomplished than myself. Why should such a girl marry a farmer's boy? She was not cut out for a farmer's wife and must have known it, and yet she must have felt assured that I was to be a farmer. As a matter of fact, as you well know, I did not long continue farming, neither did I long continue poor."

I moved to the city and made my pile of money. But how can any young girl tell what the young man who admires her is going to accomplish? How could she feel assured that I was to become successful as a city business man, when, as she knew me I was simply an awkward farmer's boy."

"Well what happened to the girl?"

"She married another man, a rich man's son, not a farmer's son. Then I was sad. Now I desire to tell you something which perhaps you have not heard before, and that is, how it is possible for a young village maiden like this to impress herself so forcibly upon a strong man's life, that though he may live to be a hundred years old, and may have married happily and raised a family of children, possessing a happy home, he can never entirely overcome that influence. While I have a happy wife whom I love devotedly, and who loves me equally well, I have seen in my dreams this love of my boyhood many times, since I knew her in her native village. How many times I have dreamed that I, sad and disconsolate, weary of life, have wandered back to the village hoping to see this old love. Sometimes in my dreams I would see her, always the same, always young, but something would always come between us, and the words I would like to have said were not spoken. At other times I would dream of going back to the old village to find the loved one gone, her people dead, the cottage forsaken. One night recently I told my wife, I dreamed of her, and in my dream I saw her a short distance from the house where I was stopping. I hastened to her side, determined to tell her that I loved her, but as I approached she disappeared. I waited determined to catch and hold her if the opportunity occurred. Then like the wind she came toward me, flew past and dashed down the hill with the speed of lightning disappearing in the distance. What a strange thing is the human heart? Or is it the heart with which we love? No, it cannot be the heart, that is simply a figure of speech. We love with the soul, that is, with the personality. Or possibly it is in the brain cells that the impressions of affection are marked so strangely and so ineffaceably that time and space, and perhaps eternity, cannot obliterate them."

"Is she dead?"

"To me she is not dead, she has not even grown old, though it is 30 years since I have seen her. To me she is the same bright-faced winsome girl, shedding care as a duck sheds water. How strange it is that we continue to think of our old friends and associates as ever being young as when we knew them so well. The baby boy that died never grows older in the memory of the loving mother. He may have died 50 years ago. If he had lived he would now be a gray-haired man, burdened with the cares of the world, but to the mother he is ever the baby boy that she loved."

"Would she have done better if she had married you?"

"Yes, possibly. Her husband's family were proud people, people of distinction, and they would have been pleased if their son had married a duchess or a princess. They were not well pleased that he should marry the belle of an obscure village. Her people were simply

good, honest, intelligent, Christians. Possibly she did well to marry as she did. Who can answer such a question as this? She made her own choice. If marriages are made in heaven, we must accept her choice as for the best. This reminds me of the seriousness of making a choice of a husband or wife; this affair is in one sense a business deal, a partnership in business, as well as the union of two loving people. It would be a difficult matter to form simply a desirable business partnership. How much more difficult must it be to form a life partnership, including all those serious problems connected with married life. A young woman desires a good looking husband, one of certain height, one not too fat, one well born, well bred, well educated, one congenial to her in thought, sentiment and tastes. She desires a masterful man, with ability to make his way in the world and to succeed; a man of her own Christian faith, one if possible acceptable to her family. How is it possible to secure all these desirable features in one man? You and I know of no man who combines all of these qualifications. A man may be good and virtuous but a poor manager, not calculated to provide well for his family. A man may be good looking but vicious. He may be attractive in every way, a good business man, affectionate and kind to his family, and yet be intemperate and drink. And yet how thoughtlessly many girls choose a husband, and how thoughtlessly many men choose a wife.

He Saw George Washington.

In the current issue of the "Booklovers' Magazine" is an interesting account of a visit to President Washington at Mt. Vernon by Latrobe, an eminent French architect. He says: "Washington had something uncommonly majestic and commanding in his walk, his address, his figure, and his countenance. His face is characterized, however, more by intense and powerful thought than by quick and fiery conception. There is a mildness about his expression; an air of reserve in his manner lowers its tone still more. He is sixty-four, but appears some years younger, and has sufficient apparent vigor to last many years yet. He was frequently entirely silent for many minutes, during which time an awkwardness seemed to prevail in every one present. His answers were often short and sometimes approached to moroseness. He did not at any time speak with any remarkable fluency—perhaps the extreme correctness of his language, which almost seems studied, presented that effect." Stopping at Mt. Vernon at the same time of the artist's visit was the Marquis Lafayette, whom Latrobe describes as a "young man of a mild, pleasant countenance, favorably impressing at first sight." His figure "is rather awkward" but his "manners are easy" and he "has very little of the French air about him." Dinner at Mt. Vernon was a rather solemn affair, the "conversation being extremely dignified," although a "few jokes passed between the president and Lafayette, whom he treats more as a child than a guest."

Wrecks are costly.—Railroad accidents nowadays come high, says Boston "Herald." It is estimated that the Mentor disaster will touch an enormous figure. The engine which was destroyed was valued at \$17,000; the two cars destroyed were worth \$20,000 each; the others, which were considerably injured, were as costly. The train was one of the most extensively equipped in the world. But far beyond the losses in rolling stock will be those through suits for damages. It is said that the New York and New Haven paid out in personal damages through the wreck of the New Haven commuter train in the tunnel at New York a few years ago more than \$1,500,000. The killed and injured in the Mentor disaster were more costly.

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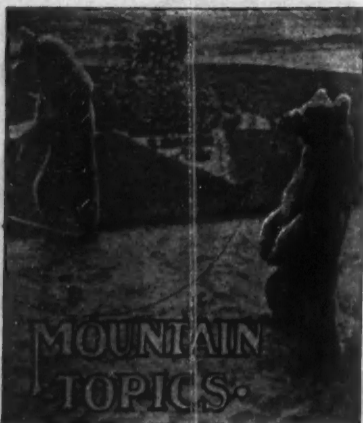
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A series of papers under the above head will begin with the next issue of Green's Fruit Grower.

Mamma—Fighting again, Willie? Didn't I tell you to stop and count one hundred whenever you were angry? Willie—But it didn't do any good, ma. Look what the Jones boy did while I counted!

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Immensely profitable. \$6 to \$19 a pound. Illustrated circular, full instructions, best published, with prices of seeds and plants, free. Buy direct, and save 50 to 100 per cent. in prices. Mention this paper.

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Wedding Announcement

He loved the girl very much,
That was his business.
She loved him just as well,
That was her business.
They decided to be married,
That was their business.
The pastor of a down town church
performed the ceremony,
That was his business.
They will soon need Vines, Plants
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When to Pick Pears.

The old rule for picking pears is that when the stem parts from the branch by lifting the fruit the fruit should be picked. But when the pears are fully grown they should be picked. Do not wait until the fruit is colored or until it is soft. Clapp's pear can be picked when it is greener than the Bartlett since Clapp's pear is more liable to rot at the core than Bartlett. We market our Clapp's as soon as they have attained good size. The pears are as hard as bullets when packed and shipped, but they soon color up and soften so as to be eatable and ready for consumption. Should you attempt to ship ripe summer pears they would arrive at the destination rotten and worthless.

Fruit Prospects.—The apple crop in Western New York is not promising at this date, August 16th. The fact that shrewd apple buyers are buying the fruit of large and small orchards at this early date indicates that no one expects low price for winter apples in Western New York. Some orchardists are hoping to get \$3.00 per barrel for good Baldwins, but this may be an extravagant expectation.

The prospects are that we will have a large crop of peaches in Western New York. Shippers are making preparation for getting their peach crop to the markets, thus the demand for peach baskets and crates has been active. There is often trouble in getting cars enough in which to ship peaches during the most active part of the season when the Crawfords and Elbertas are fit to pick. Most of the peaches go east, although a few are shipped to the west. The average car carries from 600 to 1,000 baskets of peaches.

Col. Barron's Change of Heart.

Colonel Barron inquired if Mr. Beecher would not like to see his hogs, of which he was very proud. Mr. Beecher, who was very fond of live stock, said he would be delighted, and they turned aside toward the pens. As these were much higher than ordinary, Colonel Barron called one of his men to drive out the hogs for his guest to see.

The driving commenced, and with many impatient grunts at this unwonted disturbance the drove was at last brought to view, except one old boar. Hearing his frantic rushes and protesting grunts, Colonel Aaa, who thought the world of his hogs, straddled the muddy entrance of the pen, and, stretching himself within as well as he could, cried, "Careful, Jim. Don't hurt him. Take your time with him. Don't hurt—"

But this moment, the boar, with a sudden turn, dashed for the entrance, and, rushing between the knees of the astonished colonel, upset him into the slimy entrance way, dressed, as was his custom in summer, in a suit of white flannel.

When at last he regained his feet, the colonel was a sight to behold. Jumping up and down in his wrath, he fairly yelled, his sentences punctuated with marks of emphasis of which he is said to have been a master. "Kill him! Kill him! Kill him!"

When Mr. Beecher finally regained control of himself, he remarked: "Well, colonel, it appears that the devils are still in the swine."—Boston "Herald."

Advice About Life Insurance.

So much has been published lately about the Equitable Life Insurance frauds, so claimed, many people who have their lives insured have become frightened or discouraged and have decided to give up their life insurance after having made several payments through several years. The advice of Green's Fruit Grower to all friends who are insured in good companies is to keep up the life insurance, and pay the regular dues as they may come due. Even if you are insured in the Equitable company we advise that you keep up your payments, for we believe that company is able to meet all demands against it.

There is in New York a policeman who has made \$250,000 in real estate. Evidently he was not always asleep on his beat.—Hornellsville Times.

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We will start you right in the Poultry and Egg business. By our plan you can begin in a small way and easily make \$600 a year at home, and have all the fresh eggs and poultry you want beside. Now is the time to begin, as eggs will be 40 cents a dozen soon. New illustrated plan, directions and Catalogue Free. MILLS' POULTRY FARM, BOX 233, ROSE HILL, N. Y.

Second 5% Dividend This Year

October 1, 1905

another dividend of 5 per cent. will be paid (the regular 4 per cent. guaranteed and 1 per cent. additional for six months), derived from sales of shiploads of mahogany cut from our 228,000-acre plantation in Campeche, Mexico, and shipped to New York and Mobile; cargoes of products every few months shipped in steamboats owned by Company's management. This is the second 5 per cent. dividend this year, making 10 per cent. to be paid, instead of 5 per cent. as guaranteed.

22% Dividends

And when our property's immense resources are developed, and rubber, benzene and tropical fruits begin to produce, 22 per cent. is a conservative estimate of yearly dividends that will be paid; that is, we estimate that the fourteen acres represented by each share will after seven years, produce \$66 a year, which is 22 per cent. of par value of the stock. We have many sources of revenue: Mahogany, rosewood, Spanish cedar and other cabinet woods, alone worth \$10,000,000, at New York prices; marketable dyewoods ready to cut and ship worth \$5,000,000 at New York; 60,000 full grown rubber trees; 250,000 full grown chicle (chewing gum) producing trees; 1000 head cattle; 250 oxen; 200 mules, horses, swine. Stores, mills and factory operating.

A Certainty, Not a Speculation

Remember there is no element of speculation about this proposition; no probability of shrinkage in value or failure in development; no chance of loss to investors, as the plantation, with its natural wealth, buildings and other improvements, always will be ample security for stockholders, being free of encumbrance and deeded in trust for their protection to a Philadelphia trust company. Stock is selling fast. Over 1,100 stockholders; holdings, out to one hundred shares each.

Shares, \$5 per Month per Share

A limited number of shares offered at par on installments of \$5 per month per share. Make application at once. This is an opportunity to secure an investment that pays more than the 6 per cent. guaranteed. By applying now you participate in the forthcoming 5 per cent. dividend. Send \$5 or more (but not more than \$50 a year's installments), on each share of stock wanted. Our managers have matured two other Mexican plantations. Stock of both worth \$50 per share above par. Over 1000 stockholders drawing increasing dividends every year.

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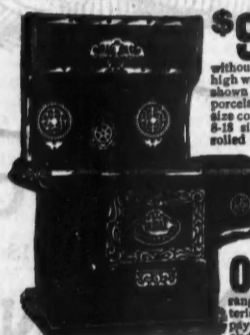
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\$9.95 for this large handsome steel range

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range or stove, guarantee it to be perfect in construction and material; we guarantee it to reach you in perfect condition. You can pay for it after you receive it. You can take it into your own home and use it 30 full days. If you do not find it exactly as represented, we will ship you any range or stove, guarantee it to be perfect in construction and material; we guarantee it to reach you in perfect condition. You can pay for it after you receive it. You can take it into your own home and use it 30 full days. If you do not find it exactly as represented, we will ship you any range or stove, guarantee it to be perfect in construction and material; we guarantee it to reach you in perfect condition. You can pay for it after you receive it. You can take it into your own home and use it 30 full days. If you do not find it exactly as represented, we will ship you any range or stove, guarantee it to be perfect in construction and material; we guarantee it to reach you in perfect condition. 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